PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,552—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th May.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th ,,
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th ,,
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford.	26th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between [illegible] A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot [illegible] on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA	......	5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 595-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,235	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sasson House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	[illegible]	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	[illegible]	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	[illegible]	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4.259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1901
SHOW
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the
ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

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CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

The Celebrated "Cavendish" Cutlery in Ivory and "L'Africaine" Ivory Handles, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Cutlery of all kinds.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
TABLE USE.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.

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Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

TRY OUR

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
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BEDFORD McNEIL, MOREING AND NEAL } CODES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	,, ,,	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	,, ,,	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	,, ,,	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	,, ,,	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	,, ,,	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	,, ,,	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	,, ,,	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	,, ,,	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	,, ,,	15 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SOUVENIRS" FOR LADIES.

THE "VICTORIA PRESENTATION" WATCH.

A new importation of these Watches comprise the most fashionable designs of exquisite finish. They form the leading suitable presents for Ladies.

n Sterling Silver Plain Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved, including Silver Chain	Rs.	50
In 18-Carat Gold, Similar Designs, without Chain	,,	125
Hall-Marked Gold Chain, as per above design	,,	65

THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY CO.,
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BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,562	Birch	28th May 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	9th June „

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 4th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within (7) seven days from the landing of the goods, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company.

No. 23 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th May, 1902, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Friday, the 25th April, 1902:—

That Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Association providing for transfer fee on Shares be and is hereby amended by changing the words "One Rupee" into the words "Eight Annas".

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co,
Agents

Bombay, 6th May, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

PUBLIC NOTICE UNDER SECTION 368 PRESCRIBING THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT AT THE RAILWAY SIDING AT TARDEO FLATS OF DUST, ASHES, REFUSE AND RUBBISH FROM PREMISES IN WHICH LARGE QUANTITIES OF REFUSE ARE PRODUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that arrangements having been made for the REMOVAL from the City by Rail, of Dust, Ashes, Refuse and Rubbish to Devnar in the Island of Salsette the Undersigned has under Section 367 of the abovementioned Act, appointed the Railway Siding of the Loading Depot on the Municipal Reclamation ground at Tardeo Flats as the place for the temporary deposit of Dust, Ashes, Refuse and Rubbish to be hereafter collected from Livery and Commission Stables for Horses, Milch Cattle Stables, premises in which other trades or businesses involving the production of large quantities of refuse are carried on, and wadis, carts and places used for caste feasts.

The Undersigned therefore pursuant to Section 368 (1) of the said Act hereby prescribes the period from 5 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily as the time at which all Dust, Ashes, Refuse and Rubbish collected from any of such Stables, Premises, Wadis Carts or Places as aforesaid is to be deposited at the place of temporary deposit aforesaid.

Railway Wagons will, whenever practicable, be in waiting at the said Siding so that carts bringing such Dust Ashes, Refuse and Rubbish between the hours aforesaid may be discharged direct into such Wagons or, in the absence of such Wagons, such Carts may be emptied at such place or places at the Siding, as will be pointed out by the Municipal Inspector or Mukadam in charge.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 25th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AISHABAI, widow of HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI TAR, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims if there be any and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2652, and Street Nos. 294-296, and bounded on or towards the East by the said old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the West by a Sweepers Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Ayoob Jacob, and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Saboo Seedik—Dated this 5th day of May, 1902.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER. STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs. Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WILL you be attending the Coronation Durbar at Delhi? I am prepared to supply complete Camps and am now registering orders—WM. S MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

LEATHER GOODS.—At Factory Prices. Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Holdalls, Soiled Linen Bags, Harness and every description of leather work. Single articles sold at Factory Rates. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

WANTED a SMART SPINNING and CARDING MASTER of long experience. Apply with Testimonials to "21 M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 4 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent, Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

R. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

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HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow.
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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CAPITAL.

Subscribed....................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years....................5½	„
„ 1 Year 5	„
„ 6 Months....................4½	„
„ 3 Months.....................4	„

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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D. KING,
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Calcutta, 10th July 1901.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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Contractors,
Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

- I. Marble of really white colour.
- II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
- III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1902, at 2 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to the 6th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,
— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 5.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. " 100 "	200
2 Do. " 75 "	150
4 Do. " 50 "	200
10 Do. " 25 "	250
100 Do. " 10 "	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "	200
523 Prizes Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

THE
GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fœtid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper.)

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95	=unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	=unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 5 8	=plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	23 5-16	= — 1-16
Bar Silver in New York	50 5-8	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19	= plus 1
Berlin Cheque on London	20·49	= plus 1-2
Exchange on New York	4·87 7-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
" Short London Bills 2 3-4		= do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4		= do.

Arrivals.—"Volute" and "Poseidon."

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 3-4. May-June. Sellers Tone dull.

Rapeseed Brown, 37, May-June. Sellers. Tone dull.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 7,000. Spot 5 6-32—2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·2	5·1	5·0	4·32	4·27
— 4	— 4	— 4	— 1	— 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000 bales.
Do. last year	15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Continent	14,000
Mid-Uplands	9 9-16 — 1-8
Futures, month of Aug.	9·03 — 13
Do. do. Dec.	8·14 — 5
	Bales.
Cotton Total visible supply	3,940,000
" " of which is East Indian	184,000
" Stock in London	8,000
" Quantity in sight	9,050,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 3rd May, 1902:—

Cotton	10,164 bales.
Wheat	10,504 cwts.
Linseed	15,514 "
Rapeseed	9,534 "
Gingellyseed	1,308 "
Poppyseed	3,927 "
Groundnuts	555 "
Castorseed	4,943 "
Rice	12,585 "
Myrabollams	2,258 "
Cottonseed	12,805 "

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance ist 29 lakhs up.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do		do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		124
Shanghai	30 "	"	163
Japan	30 "	"	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98-4
1st Settlement	98-12

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May 5 do
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May 5 do
Bank of Madras do. 1st May 7 do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone excited.
Ready } Forward } 10 4

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward } 6 4 to 6 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do Forward } 6 13 to 6 14

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 8 9

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 27 12

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	173	166	161	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	183	177	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	183	177	...	do.
Belati, (M.-G.)	195	189	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	184	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	193	192	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	199	...	do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaon do. Karanja do.	...	193	188	do.
Broach do.	230	226	223	do.
Bhownugger H.-G.	...	...	185	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	221	25 May
Westerns	...	...	198	"

COTTON—Tone weak.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement, dated 3rd May, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

	LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs. 11,46,938	Decrease.
Other Deposits	" 59,74,397	Increase
Credits Undrawn	" 248,479	do.
	ASSETS.	
Government Securities	" 12,30,827	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	" 46,911	Decrease
Credits on Securities	" 13,341	Increase
Loans do.	" 4,22,624	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	" 14,31,537	Increase
Balance with other Banks	" 32,493	Decrease
Cash	" 29,00,918	Increase

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 3rd May, as compared with the statement of the 26th April:—

LIABILITIES	April 26. Rs.	May 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,23,764	55,62,929
Public Deposits at Branches	78,75,882	61,89,779
Other Deposits	4,72,57,483	5,32,31,880
Post Bills	8,821	7,234
Credits undrawn	25,16,867	27,65,346
Rs.	8,01,82,617	8,52,57,170
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,07,337	95,38,164
Other authorised Securities	14,93,286	14,46,375
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	93,43,017	93,56,358
Loans do. do. do.	1,69,78,904	1,65,56,280
Bills discounted and purchased	2,57,74,775	2,72,06,312
Dead Stock	3,83,904	3,83,904
Stamps and Stationery	32,174	32,232
Balances with other Banks	5,04,792	4,72,299
Cash	1,73,64,328	2,02,65,246
Rs.	8,01,82,617	8,52,57,170

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	3	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	9	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	5	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	5	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	14	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	8	13
G Mahim and Worli	8	9	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	54	55	136
Total plague deaths to date	113,129	97,011	
Same date last year	46	44	212

WITH regard to the recent case in which Mr. Roy, a barrister, was arrested and deported by the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah, the "Indian Daily News" says that the Maharajah asserted his independence and right to do what he pleased about deporting British subjects, and raised this very question some time ago with regard to some Sylhet tea-planters. The Bengal Government deplores the Maharajah being led astray by evil counsellors. The Maharajah has also recently insisted on his independent position in order to alter the course of succession in his State, and the matter is still before the Government of India. The decision of the Government is a rude shock to these ideas of independence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCKMAN—April 29, the wife of Arthur Cockman, B I S N Company, of a son.

DREDGE—April 23, at Drayton House, Bangalore, the wife of Captain J A Dredge, I M S, of a son.

TULLOCH—April 26, at The Cedars, Chakrata, the wife of J C Tulloch, Imperial Forest Service, of a son.

WARRY—April 23, at Maymyo, Burma, the wife of William Warry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAW—FORESTIER-WALKER—April 29, at the Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, by His Grace the Very Rev Dr Charles Gentili, Archbishop of Agra, assisted by the Rev Father Julius, O C, Cecil Arbuthnot Law, Captain, The Wiltshire Regiment, eldest son of Patrick F Law, of The Willows, Shurdington, Cheltenham, and Killaloe, Co Clare, Ireland, to Mary Theresa (Tessa), second daughter of Arthur George Walker (late Bengal Civil Service), Barrister-at-Law.

RYAN—CROSFIELD—April 30, at St Luke's Church, Jullundur, Punjab, by the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev A B F Cole, Chaplain of Jullundur, John Hugh McAuley Ryan, Barrister, Madras, to Constance Eleanor Crosfield, daughter of the late John Crosfield, of Warrington, England.

DEATHS.

HUMPHRIES—April 30, at Kollegal, Santoshi Melinda Humphries, the child of Mr and Mrs Humphries, aged 1 year and 4 months.

NOLAN—April 25, at Darjeeling, of paralysis, Philip Nolan, I C S.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs.	As.
CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON A remedy for Plague and Influenza.	3	0
COMPLEXION PILULES Make the Skin bright and clear.	0	12
COPAL VARNISH For Pictures, Maps, &c.	2	0
CORN and WART REMOVER Painless and Sure.	1	0
COUGH POWDER for HORSES Promptly relieves and cures.	3	8
COUGH LOZENGES From an old and well tried receipe.	0	12
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.	1	8
DEPILATORY LIQUID For removing superfluous Hairs.	1	8
DEPILATORY POWDER A Cheaper form, very efficacious.	0	4
DERMALINE MIXTURE For obstinate Eczema, &c.	1	0
DERMALINE OINTMENT For use with the above Mixture.	0	8
DIALYSED IRON Does not blacken the Teeth.	0	12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m.. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-9m., 10-4a., Low water, 3-28m., 3-53a.

Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11, Elphinston Circle, 2 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two Sarus cranes (Grus antigone) and an Indian wild Boar (Sus indicus) have been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. C. Merrony, Loco. Foreman, Bulsar.

THE ILLNESS OF A JUDGE.—Mr. Modi, Fifth Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, being unable to attend court yesterday, on account of ill-health, his cases were taken up by Mr. Hakim, Fourth Judge, for disposal.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April 1902 was 4451, daily average being 148, New Admissions, 1,011, Parsees 537, Hindoos 2,505, Mahomedans 1,024, Christians 385. 33 children were vaccinated this month.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s.s. Tirol, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

PRIZES TO PARSEE STUDENTS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—At the recommendation of the French Consul, M. Louis Vossion, the Comite des Etudiants Etrangers (Committee of the Society of Foreign Students) have awarded a prize to Mr. Edalji Jahangir Davar, B.A., Messrs. P. P. Doctor and N. F. Mama (of St. Xavier's College) and Mr. S. D. Dhondy (of the New High School) for their proficiency in the French language as exhibited by them at one of the recent monthly meetings of the members of the Cercle Litteraire.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—Yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas at the Esplanade Police Court, Gopinath Sakaram, a clerk in the service of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, Limited, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300, belonging to his masters. The evidence showed that last year the accused recovered the amount as rent from one Byram Aspandyar and failed to credit it in the books. Mr. J. M. Moses, Manager of the firm, who was present in court, said the accused had made good the loss, and that under the circumstances he (Mr. Moses) did not wish to press the charge. He asked the Court to deal leniently with the man. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERPRISE IN NATIVE JOURNALISM.—There are three Gujeratee morning dailies published in Bombay under the names of the "Bombay Summachar," the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and the "Akhbar-e-Soudagar"; but no serious attempt had hitherto been made to start a respectable evening daily in the Gujeratee language. This want has now been supplied by the publication, from the 1st instant of the "Sanj Vartman," i. e., Evening News, by Mr. Ardasir Byramjee Patel, who had been long and favourably known to the Gujeratee-reading public in his connection with the "Jam-e-Jamshed," which has now been severed. The "Sanj Vartman," judging from the numbers which have already appeared, is a well-conducted, neatly got up paper, and promises success to the enterprise of its publisher.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagoon Police Court yesterday, Police Inspector Mr. Morris charged Itherali Hussein, Sahibdin Hussinbux, and Sadulla Alibux, hawkers, with stealing 17 tolas of silver and two pots, all valued at Rs. 22, belonging to one Sadoolla Hussain. All the accused and the complainant were residing together in a room at Chuckla. Evidence showed that the complainants had opened the box of the first accused on Friday night last. The next morning the first accused found Rs. 15 in cash missing from the box. The silver and the pots in question were given by the complainant to the first accused at the intervention of the witness and others to make up for his loss. The complainant lodged a complaint before the police shortly after that the accused had committed the theft of the silver and the pots. The Magistrate acquitted all the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 8 to each of the accused as compensation.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR OR IMPRISONMENT.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Isoofalli Jivanjee, a Borah, was charged with having no occupation or proper place of residence. Inspector Murray, who was in charge of the case, stated that the accused was an object of terror to the residents of Null Bazar and was in the habit of extorting money from the people of the locality. The magistrate required the accused to furnish security of Rs. 100 for his future good behaviour, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.—In another case, Jairam Haridas and Saccasam Govind were charged with a similar offence. The accused Jairam, it was stated, terrorised the residents of Mumbadevie, and Saccasam those of Chandonwady. These accused were also required to furnish security of Rs. 100 each, or in default to suffer hard labour for twelve months.

A LAW-TOUT SENTENCED—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Gajanand Ramchandra, a law-tout, was charged with cheating Rajoobai, a Hindu woman, in respect of Rs. 200. Mr. Athavie, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D'Souza pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant had filed a civil suit against her son-in-law in the High Court about 26th September last. In that suit the accused managed the affair for the complainant. He demanded Rs. 200 from her for payment of the necessary Government fees. The complainant having no cash borrowed the sum from one Hiroobai and passed her a promissory note for Rs. 200. The accused wrote the note and the complainant signed it. About a month after the complainant made inquiries regarding the money and the accused gave evasive replies. She then demanded the money and the accused failed to comply with her demand. He admitted that he had been engaged by the complainant to manage the suit in the High Court, but denied having received any money. He said that the money was to be paid after the suit. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, which, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. In default, he was to undergo a further term of two months' hard labour.

NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT BANDORA HILL.

The Bombay "Catholic Examiner" Says:—Next Sunday, the 11th instant, the foundation-stone of the New Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, on Bandora Hill, will be solemnly laid by his Grace the Bishop of Damaun. The Chapel of Our Lady on Bandora Hill is well-known all over the country. It is situated on the summit of the hill, called after Our Lady, Mont Maulicha dongar. Of its history little seems to be known beyond the fact that it was first built by the Portuguese in 1678, being affiliated to the Parish Church of St. Anne, which was situated on the spot where now stands the Slaughter House for the City of Bombay. When the Marathas invaded the Islands of Salsette, in 1738, they destroyed by fire both the Church of St. Anne and the above Chapel, the image of Our Lady being thrown into the sea. It was, however, fortunately found six months later by some pious persons, who concealed it somewhere, the exact place not being now known, but Portuguese tradition says—na concavidade do Fort de Jesus, i. e., the Fort on Bandora Point. Later on the image was brought to the church of St. Andrew. In 1761, the parishioners of St. Andrew's, who, at that time numbered over 10,000, with the aid of persons from Bombay, Mahim Bassein and Salsette, repaired the damage done to the Chapel of Our Lady, it with covering a roof. Her image was once more installed in its original place, to which now thousands of persons resort, not only Catholics, but people of all castes and creeds, to offer their thanks for many blessings received, and to pray for new favours. The present building, however, has been found to be quite inadequate to accommodate the large concourse of people who flock thither from all parts of India, and it is greatly to the credit of the present Vicar of St. Andrew's and the Chapel Committee that they have wisely resolved upon rebuilding and enlarging the Chapel upon plans drawn by the well-known Architect, Mr. Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy, M.S.A., F. S. Sc. (Lond.) the future Chapel will certainly be a fine looking building and being on the highest point of Bandora Hill, it will form a conspicuous landmark for the country a many miles round. The plans provide amply for air and ventilation, building is to be much larger than the old one round which it is being built, with an inner gallery running on three sides, and two towers. The length of the building is 110 feet, its breadth 38 feet, the height of the towers about 80 feet, and the crosses surmounting the towers will be about 500 feet above the sea, which washes the foot of the hill. The Chapel is to be built of Khanki and Porebunder stone.

THE BOER TERMS.

DECISION FORWARDED TO MR. KRUGER.

DIVIDED COUNSELS.

WE are able, says the "Express," to supplement previous information on the peace conference at Pretoria by publishing from a very high authority the practical result of the Boer deliberations.

The points agreed upon, subject to confirmation from Mr. Kruger, are as follows:—

1. Farms to be rebuilt.
2. Stock to be provided.
3. Loans to be made where necessary.
4. Free pardon to rebels and others, and former to lose franchise for five years.
5. No banishment.
6. Dutch or English language optional.
7. Withdrawal of excessive troops.
8. Return to South Africa of Mr. Kruger.

These terms have been communicated to Mr. Kruger, but we do not pretend to say that they are the exact terms which are being laid before the Government. They are the points of the conference, and subject to revision by Mr. Kruger, who is now in cable communication with the leaders.

BOER LEADERS DIVIDED.

The "Express" correspondent writes:—I learn on good authority that there are two parties, one headed by Mr. Schalk Burger, who are willing to accept the terms of the Government, and another led by Delarey and De Wet, who are holding out for complete amnesty.

It is stated that the rebels will have no share in the grants for restocking farms, and will be disfranchised, and that the rebel leaders will not be allowed to return to South Africa.

So far, the banishment proclamation will be rigidly enforced. But the Government have given general assurances that the Colonial rebels will not be tried by court-martial. If the negotiations break down on the point it is expected that the less militant section of the Boers will still come in, leaving the irreconcilables to return to the veldt.

Meanwhile the Government are endeavouring to effect a compromise which the more extreme party among the Boers will accept, and it is likely that communication will continue to pass between Pretoria and Downing-street for some time yet before the matter is finally settled.

Another Cabinet Council is to be held to-day.

Should the result of the negotiations at Pretoria arrive while the House of Commons is sitting, it will be immediately announced there. If the decision arrives at any other time it will be issued as soon as possible from the Colonial Office.

We hear from a general officer that cables were received yesterday in England by the wives of Schalk Burger and Lucas Meyer advising their return to South Africa.

It is reported that Dr. Leyds has for some days past been buying Rand shares very extensively.

WHY THE LEADERS CAME IN.

WE learn that some months ago the funds in the possession of Steyn and Botha gave out and messengers were sent to Mr. Kruger intimating that the Treasury money in his possession must be used for the upkeep of the fighting men.

This request was refused and a reply was sent back from the Transvaal that money must arrive by the end of January or fighting must end for want of means.

As no money was forthcoming, Lord Kitchener was appealed to in order to make a general council of war of Boer leaders possible. Since arriving at Pretoria, Botha has again communicated with Mr. Kruger for money to prevent a surrender and consternation prevails in the Boer camp in Europe. This will perhaps account for the extreme quietude at present existing in that quarter.

WITH regard to the new Civil Division of the Order of Merit just instituted, the conferment of the Order will not, as a rule, be accompanied by any grant of money, as in the case of the Military Order, but the Government of India reserve the right of making such a grant in special case.

THE organisation of an Ambulance Bearer Corps is one of the best steps that have lately been taken to increase the efficiency of the military forces in India, says "the Pioneer." The dhooly-bearer has been with us for centuries, for he belonged to the country and we took him as we found him; and he has always been a good servant of the Army. But with the spread of railways and improved means of communication generally, the old hereditary class of palkiwallahs, from whom the dhooly-bearers were drawn, has grown smaller and smaller. The result has been that an inferior stamp of men has had to be recruited; and in our big frontier campaigns of 1895 and 1897 coolies were employed who were quite unequal to the work required of them. They were often of wretched physique, and many of them had never shouldered a dhooly-pole in their lives. Now the government have decided to have a corps 6,000 strong: and four staff officers, one for each command, with complements of hospital assistants, will be responsible for recruiting good men and training them efficiently. The ambulance-bearers will be properly clad and housed in peace time, and will be thoroughly instructed in all their duties. When mobilisation is ordered they will join Divisions or Brigades at once, and there will be none of the confusion and delay which have hitherto marked the sending off of dhooly-bearers to the front. The sweepings of the bazars will not be collected, packed into a train and dumped down at the advanced base, thence to be hustled onwards into camp with little or no supervision, and finally forced into the fighting line to pick up wounded men. The new Corps, if we mistake not, will make its mark in the next campaign, and the letters which will summarise its designation—"A. B. C."—will soon come to be well known and understood. Not only beyond the West frontiers but in various parts of the world where the British soldier and the Indian sepoy have to fight, the corps will probably be seen doing splendid work; for even under existing conditions the pick of our dhooly-bearers have won admiration for their indifference to danger in action, and their patient endurance of severe hardship.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

OPEN SPACES IN CROWDED DISTRICTS.

THE Bombay Corporation met in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya occupied the chair.

THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

When the Corporation adjourned on Thursday last, it was engaged in the debate on the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the question of the prevention of tubercular disease in the city.

The adoption of the report was moved by Colonel Dimmock, and to the motion there was an amendment proposed by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, to the effect that certain words having reference to the half-yearly lime-washing of lodging houses in the city be omitted.

There was another amendment proposed by Dr. Sukhia to the effect that the report should be referred back to the committee for reconsideration.

On the reopening of the question yesterday afternoon the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, stigmatising Dr. Sukhia's remarks as merely scientific and unnecessary; said that so long as such advanced countries as England and Germany had been unable as yet to come to a definite conclusion on the question of tuberculosis, it was hardly proper for the city of Bombay to make experiments. But they should remember that the adviser of the committee was Dr. Turner, a scientific expert. In Dr. Turner the committee had the greatest confidence, and all the measures recommended in the committee's report had been framed by him. He hoped Dr. Sukhia's amendment would meet with the fate it deserved.

Dr. Katrak said if the members of the Corporation had read the report properly they would have observed that the recommendations of the committee were not intended to be thoroughly comprehensive. Experience might teach them that other things were necessary, but so far as the rules went they were practical and could be carried out. They must remember that to prevent tuberculosis altogether they must have completely sanitary surroundings, and proper climatic conditions. At the present time the Improvement Trust was doing its best to improve the sanitary arrangements of the city. He failed to see what objection could be raised against the lime-washing of lodging houses. The simple process of lime-washing was generally acknowledged to be efficaceous in preventing the development of disease germs, and he did not see that they were dealing harshly with owners of lodging houses in asking them to do this once a year. The same power was given under the Act. He hoped that the amendments would not be pressed, because great consideration had been given to every one of the recommendations contained in the report.

Dr. Jehangir said that Mr. Rahimtoola seemed to think that the enforcement of compulsory lime-washing of lodging house was very harsh treatment of the owners of those houses. But the Corporation should remember that the lodging houses were the very centres of the spread of disease, and that being so, it was the Corporation's duty to enforce the suggested rule. Some of the houses, were terribly uncleanly and dirty, and if the dissemination of disease was to be prevented they must insist upon cleanliness in these places. Speaking of the spread of tuberculosis through animals he said that the necessity for a Bacterological Laboratory in Bombay was amply proved.

Mr. Mehta said he thought the measures suggested in the report were very simple and most of them were voluntary. There was nothing in them that needed very powerful action on the part of the Corporation to carry them out. He thought some of them might well have been left to the Commissioner to carry them out.

Dr. Dimmock pointed out that the recommendations were merely suggestions to the Health Department for its assistance.

Mr. Mehta wondered that the Health Department had not been left to carry out these suggestions, it was perfectly entitled to carry most of them out without any additional power from the Corporation. With regard to the recommendation in the report as to the lime-washing of lodging houses he thought that the Act was far more elastic and effective. The committee's recommendation was not elastic enough, but the section of the Act gave the Commissioner full power to have lodging houses lime-washed either internally or externally as often as he thought desirable. And he thought they might well leave that to the discretion of the Commissioner. He put it to Dr. Dimmock that it would be better to send the report, which was a valuable one, to the Commissioner with the instruction that it was for the guidance of the Health Department. Continuing he said he did not think Dr Sukhia meant anything at all by his amendment, but if he did mean anything it was an insult to the Corporation and to the Committee. Dr. Sukhia's self-assurance, he would not say his conceit, led him to think that every thought that came into his brain was original. It led kim to think probably that he was one of the great men of the future, but he (the speaker) would remind him that he was not great as yet, at any rate he could not be accepted as such in view of the evidence of the members of the Corporation.

Mr. D. E. Wacha pointed out that the recommendations of the committee were almost identical with the rules which were now in force in the United States. Last year's Health Officer's report showed that there were 8,199 deaths from phthisis in Bombay, and of these 2,938 or 35 per cent were females following no occupation, 837 were coolies, 773 were female children under five years of age, 607 were general labourers, 516 were male children, and 277 were males following no occupation. That was to say, 6,259 persons or 76 per cent of the persons who died from Phthisis last year died amongst well defined classes and statistical information showed that these classes lived in the most crowded and the poorer parts of the City.

Dr. Sukhia withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Cama moved as an amendment "that this report be approved and adopted with the exception of that portion of suggestion (5) which relates to lime-washing, in view of the provisions of section 375 of the Act; and that the same be forwarded to the Commissioner and the Health Officer for their guidance.

Dr. Cowasjee supported the original proposition.

Replying to the discussion, Col. Dimmock said the recommendations were really supplementary measures for the combating of tuberculosis, and they were supplementary to general sanitary measures. That was the reason why the committee did not enter into the discussion of certain points having reference to house connections and other matters of that kind. Mr. Cama's amendment was put and carried.

Thereupon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Cama's amendment was afterwards carried as the substantive proposition.

RECREATION GROUND FOR NAGPADA.

Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master asked for urgency for the consideration of a resolution on the agenda having reference to the provision of a recreation ground in the Nagpada district.

Urgency was granted and he moved that the President be requested to write to the City Improvement Board requesting them to set apart a piece of land for providing a small garden or recreation ground for the people of the Nagpada district, which has been recently opened for the people of that locality, and (2) that the attention of the Board be further drawn to the necessity of providing similar gardens or open spaces in all crowded districts that may be opened up in future.

Mr. Baptista said he did not see the necessity or reason for the resolution and would like more information on the subject.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the Improvement Trust wherever they could, would set apart land for public places.

Dr. Jehangir said he was surprised to hear Mr. Baptista's question. The resolution explained itself. Dr. Master's idea was to provide open spaces for the poor people so that they might obtain fresh and pure air in the over-crowded districts. The inner portions of the city were badly ventilated, and they would suffer even more than they were doing at the present time unless they provided permanent open spaces.

Mr. Macdonald said he was most strongly in favour of open spaces in the crowded districts, but he did not think this particular spot was suitable for the purpose.

Mr. D. E. Wacha agreed with Mr. Macdonald's remarks.

Mr. Shroff said that the Improvement Trust intended in their already formulated scheme to provide open spaces throughout the city and he did not think therefore that the present resolution was necessary.

Mr. Mehta said it might be well to remind the board that open spaces and gardens should be provided as far as possible in all the crowded portions of the city, but he suggested the withdrawal of the paragraph having relation to provision of a recreation ground at Nagpada.

Dr. Jehangir fell in with this suggestion and the resolution was then carried.

MUNICIPAL WORKS AND SUPPLIES.

Priority was asked for by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji in respect for a resolution which he had given notice of.

Priority having been granted Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the present system of advertising for receiving opening and tabulating tenders for Municipal works and supplies, and place before the Corporation any suggestion for improvements they may think necessary, and that the Commissioner be requested to co-operate with the committee."

The resolution was carried.

DRAINAGE AND HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

Dr. Sukhia moved "that the attention of the Commissioner be specially invited to the fact that in the interest of general sanitation and public health, the Corporation are strongly of opinion that it is extremely advisable and desirable that in all cases wherever practicable and possible, the drainage arrangements and Nahani connections of houses, chawls, etc., should be enforced only in the open semi-circular conduct system of drainage so as to avoid as much as possible all risks and dangers of sewer poisoning from mains and dangerous paraphernalia of the closed pipe system of drainage, such as vent pipes, inspection chambers, anti-syphon pipes, etc."

The resolution was not carried.

The Corporation then adjourned until 3-15 p.m. on Thursday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Manaton, 2,623 tons, Captain W R Page, sailed yesterday, for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Istrar 2,978 tons, Captain G J Ferks, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Cardiff, 8th April, brought a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Winchester, 2,087 tons, Captain H L Coulthurst, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Barry, 25th March, via Aden, in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Innerdale, 2,140 tons, Captain M Crockul, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Batoum, 12th April, brought 1,22,500 cases and 10,000 tins kerosine oil.

THE Florio-Rubatino S N Co's steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain J Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 12th April, with a general cargo, and 1 cabin and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 25th April, with a general cargo and 50 casks crude earth oil and 1 deck passenger.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, 2,572 tons, Captain A Baillie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 25th March, via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mrs Montgomery and child as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 5.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	T D Kemp		Cruiser
R I M S Canning	Gordon	Wet Basin	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Vale	Wet Basin	I Marine
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N		—
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N		—
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N		
Margaretta	150 Baddeley		R I Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

2 Torpedo Boats ... ... —

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Assaye		Lambert			Torpedo Catcher
R I M S Hardinge		G J Baugh			R I M
H M S Fox		F S Pelham			Royal Navy
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
R I M S Investigator		Heming			Surveying St.
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 101					I Defence
Torpedo Boat No 104					I Defence
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Parramatta	2944	Cook			P & O Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Henderson			M M & Co
Evangeline	2133	Coode			A Montecliff
Maton	2623	Page			K N & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			K Nixon
Queen Louise	2170	Hemo			Standard Oil Co
Ellora	1494	Cunningham			M M & Co
Kt Templar	2767	Finnes			T M & Co
Imaum	2706	Pemberthy			K N & Co
Terrier	1908	Kamfjord			B S & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Thomson			T M & Co
Rajput	3615	Bullock			T M & Co
Borbara	2444	Fell			Bombay Co
Moshtari	1110	Little	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Istrar	2978	Ferks			
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crockul			

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B C	Macalister	1419	Walker	Madras	9-5	F M & Co
C	Rostock	2884	Trulsem	Marseilles	7-5	V Bros
D	V de Metz	1961	Richard	Dunkirk	16-5	K N & Co
F	Torridge	2474	Evans	Hull, &c	10-5	Graham & Co
H&J	Winchester	2097	Coulthurst	Kobe	14-5	W&A G &Co
K Q	Alexandra	2788	Harris	Baltimore	6-5	Standard Oil Co
O	Orwell	2415	Frame	Dunkirk	10-5	W&A G & Co
P	Weissenfels	2520	Warkmeister	Hamburg	12-5	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Mangalore	5-5	Shep'd & Co
Ponani	552	Mohmed	Bhownagar	6-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Olympia	3218	Osborne	London	10-5	W& A G & Co
2	Annie	2445	Wie	Antwerp	[illegible]-5	Bombay Co
4	Bormida	1499	Belsito	China	17-5	Crosco
5	Chusan	2852	Daniell	China	7-5	P & O Co
6	Nankin	2559	Benton	China	8-5	P & O Co
7	Newlyn	1848	Trebilcock	Hull	8-5	Ralli Bros
11	Adana	2173	Smith	Antwerp	8-5	T M & Co
12	Persia	4158	Wheler	Aden	10-5	P & O Co
10	Kincraig	2382	Gibb			W & A G & Co
16	Grantley Hall	2585	Howa	Hull		J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	6-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent
Bancoora	2197	Watkeys	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Bormida s	Belsito	Hongkong, April 12
	City of Dundee s.	Baillie	Glasgow, March 25
	Umballa s	Skinner	Rangoon, Apr.l 25

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Manaton s	Page	Amsterdam

THE following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kincraig, for London, &c.
" Winchester, for China, &c.
" Istrar, for Antwerp.
" Bormida, for China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Vessels.	Arrived from
May 2 Darius	Melbourne

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tolosa s—50 cases whisky, A S Moos.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Venice s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.
Olympia s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Springwell s—3 cases perfumed spirit, E Russooljee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Adana s—1,000 cases turpentine, Standard Oil Co.
Queen Louise s—593 barrels lubricating oil, Standard Oil Co.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Aston Hall s—15 bales paper, M Essajee.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—4 cases cutlery, H L H Hassum; 37 cases biscuits, T Akberally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Arganfels s—3 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evangeline s—41 cwt condiments, Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 51 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co; 51 bales wool, A J Alalbux; 60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1,162 cwt myrabollams, C Purbut and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Grantby Hall s—7,995 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 26,000 cwt rapeseed and 31,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Olympia s—165 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2,010 cwt olibanum, E Oomersey; 230 cwt turmeric, M Aodoolally.

FOR HULL.

Kincraig s—23,000 cwt cottonseed and 2,040 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, M Jamal; 4,047 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey.

Newlyn s—13,035 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Torridge s—14,000 cwt cottonseed, Wagjee Becher; 2,850 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Orwell s—2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwt poppyseed and 2865 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 367 cwt poppyseed, Wagjee Becher; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Ville de Metz s—1,000 cwt cotton, Gaddum, and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Mitz s—600 cwt horns, H Alloomahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Annie s—2,000 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton fly and dropping, C Damodur; 380 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,300 cwt horns, A Canjee; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin s—65 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, J David.

Chusan s—11 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Winchester s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—31 cwt condiments, H P Setna and Co; 35 cwt sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 70 cwt sharkfins, H A Mahomed.

Bormida s—1,900 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Tirol s—500 cwt onion, H O Abba.

FOR MOJI.

Winchester s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Winchester s—2,350 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 3,350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 74 bales cotton, Talati and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a Safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 75 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

For the Hot Weather,
For the Monsoon,
and
For Travelling.

YOU MUST HAVE
PURE WOOL CLOTHING
if you are to live in
COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out,
COTTON MIXTURES strike cold, and fever ensues.

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GLOVES
TRAVELLING RUGS
ETC. ETC. ETC.

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DON'T SCRUPLE TO
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CHEAP SHIRTS FOR OFFICE WEAR.

Rs. 13-8 HALF DOZEN.	FINE SOFT WHITE TWILL SHIRTS with Bands or Collars Attached, very Cool for Office Wear.	Rs. 13-8 HALF DOZEN.
3 FOR Rs. 12.	BEST QUALITY OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS Stiff Cuffs, Soft Fronts, for Office Wear. Mauve, White, Pale Blue or Pink.	3 FOR Rs. 12.
3 FOR Rs. 14	BEST QUALITY FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS. Stiff Fronts and Cuffs, Neat Smart Designs, Fast Colours.	3 FOR Rs. 14.

Asquith & Lord.
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
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INDIAN CARPETS.
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ONLY VEGETABLE DYES USED.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT IN STOCK.
WELL WORTH A VISIT.
Specially recommended to Homeward Bound Passengers as one of the most suitable
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The most perfect Pianoforte player of the 20th Century can be seen and heard at our Show Rooms.

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PIANOFORTES.
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THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE. THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
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SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do. NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 6th May, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. It is notified for information that the Bombay Volunteer (Rifles) Rifle Association Prizes, which have not yet been paid, can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

3. A Meeting of all Members interested in the formation of a Regimental Hockey Team will be held at Head-quarters on Monday the 12th instant at 6 p.m.

4. Sergeant-Major J H Downing having returned from leave of absence assumed his duties with the Corps from the 4th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1902.

AN ENGLISH M. P. ON INDIAN PROBLEMS.

AFTER the remarkable effusions of travelling M. P's on India and her people, the paper from Mr. H. C. Richards, M. P., which we reproduced at some length yesterday, comes as an agreeable relief. Mr. Richards is a King's Counsel, who has represented East Finsbury in Parliament for the last seven years. He takes a liberal and intelligent view of Indian problems, though he may be styled a special pleader for the Mahomedan and for the Bombay cotton spinner by those whose views do not correspond with his. But his observations are free from the blind championship of the "down-trodden native" so noticeable in the writings and speeches of the average Member of Parliament, of whom we had so many and such insufferable samples in the past cold season. The alleged disaffection of the lower classes Mr. Richards found to be entirely non-existent, and when he asserts that some of them do not even know that the "John Company" has ceased to govern, he does not overstate their ignorance. And that he accurately gauges public opinion among the masses may be gathered from his anecdote of the Rajput servant, who, when asked, whether he was in favour of more natives and fewer Englishmen being employed in the public service, answered: "Well, I will tell you what I think. Go to an English private soldier, he may be rough to the native, but he will be absolutely just to him. Go to a native policeman, and unless you are a white man you will get no justice until he is paid for it." A native official who had seen and done a great deal of famine work, contrasted the European and Native Famine Relief in this pithy sentence: "Every European I came across worked at famine relief with only one idea, how much he could do for the native. Every native who had to do with the sale and distribution of work or grain had but one idea of what he could make." And it is indisputable that the native is the greatest oppressor of the native, none so uncharitable, or so merciless, as a native in authority in his dealings with his native inferior. Mr. Richards in his championship of the Mahomedan is somewhat severe on the Hindu. He rejoices that fifty-seven millions take no part in political agitations, that they are not the men to cram for examinations or secure the best official appointments, yet make far and away the most intelligent servants of the State and are the men who can be relied upon in an emergency, whether civil or military. The Mahomedan must rule India in the absence of a foreign power, says Mr. Richards, with a sense of conviction, and we do not suppose that anyone is prepared to demonstrate that he is wrong. Natives of all classes incline to this belief and it is the fear of Mahomedan rule which keeps many sections of Hindus loyal to the British raj.

As an educationalist Mr. Richards demands attention in his remarks on Higher Education in India. He holds that it must be more thorough and less general, a conclusion which most educationalists are now prepared to endorse. Someone has deceived him as to the plethora of university men. They are numerous there is no doubt, and their scale of pay as clerks and teachers is small. But his readers are entitled to smile when he asserts that in Madras higher education is so common that the coolie who carries your baggage may have gone up for, if not gone through the B. A. examination. Peers' sons educated at Oxford have driven cabs in the streets of London, or have become itinerant mechanical musicians, but they are very rare exceptions, and if there be one B. A. cooly in Madras carrying passenger's baggage, we think it is safe to say there are not two. Mr. Richards joins us in the condemnation of the system of cramming which he holds to have extensively injurious results. It is the cramming for clerkships and Government service that have reduced the native artificer to a low grade of efficiency. Technical education is Mr. Richards' prescription for the cure of this evil. He urges the necessity of training the hand and the eye and developing skilled workmen which the Hindu can and might become under proper training. Mr. Richards asks that the University Commission shall give attention to this subject—a somewhat belated request, by the way, for the Commission in its inquiries gave marked attention to it and took much valuable evidence which will assist them in the preparation of their report. The Indian problem is acute, Mr. Richards thinks, because every man who can read and write does not expect to work any longer with his hands, whilst the graduate expects the State at once to provide for him and his in the Civil Service. "We have much too much of examinations, and too little of experience, training, and merit. The Mahomedan has suffered much in consequence, and something must be done for him and his. No Congress has been held on his behalf, and no advocates in the House of Commons put forward his claim." As to the assertion that no Congress is held on behalf of the Mahomedan, it is only fair to state, that the Mahomedan will not join the Congress. If he would, his views would have as wide representation as those of the Hindu and Parsi, and that he has no advocate in Parliament is perhaps a matter upon which he is to be congratulated rather than commiserated with. If Mr. Richards will undertake the duty himself he may perhaps be welcomed by Mahomedans, whose interests he has very much at heart. But from advocates of that class, calling themselves the friends of India, they will do well to beseech for a merciful deliverance, every time they spread a prayer-carpet.

The major portion of Mr. Richards' remarks refer to native industries of which he urges the encouragement, and he is strong in his condemnation of hampering of the cotton industry by the levy of countervailing duties. To the development of native industry he remarks "too much encouragement cannot possibly be given; but there is unfortunately a concrete example of how a native industry is hampered to oblige English producers and voters at home, and that, apparently, without any real or active protest from the political friends of India. And yet in the cotton spinning mills of India there are quite nine millions of Indian, and not British capital, and at least two millions of the population are dependant upon the wages paid in these mills for their daily bread, for the wage bill in each mill is on an average 130,000 rupees." Mr. Richards refers to the five per cent. duty as a burden on native industry which stands as a warning against investing further Indian capital to develop native industry, and though he admits that the duty was imposed at the time the Indian Government put a five per cent. import duty on all foreign goods, and "may be removed when import duties are abolished" he wants it off at once. On this point he will not be without many to support him, even when he asserts that the time has now come to remove it. Millowners here will go with him in condemning the duty as a piece of selfishness which has crippled, if not destroyed, the industry. He is the first to advocate the devotion of the Budget surplus to the removal of the duty. Mr. Richards seems to think that it is worth while agitating with this object, recalling to mind that the duty was imposed when Sir Henry Fowler was Secretary of State and that Lord George Hamilton and most of the Manchester members were against it when it was imposed. He regards the continuance of the impost at such a period of depression as the present, as unfair to the Indian investor and the Indian workpeople. Mr. Richards is right, but it is no use commencing an agitation unless there is some prospect of success and for all our well-wisher may have to say and notwithstanding his sympathetic references to our temporarily crippled trade we cannot pretend that there is the least likelihood of the duty being removed while Customs Tariff remains unaltered. Still Mr. Richards means well and he is a man of sounder intelligence than the many so-called friends of India who do the country very much more harm than good by their ill-timed and ill-advised interference in affairs with which they have the most elementary acquaintance.

VICTORIA'S TERTIARY PLAINS.

IT is calculated that since the first of the great gold "rushes" in Victoria in 1851, £270,000,000 has been abstracted from the gold-bearing rocks of that colony. There is no wonder then that the out-put of the precious metal begins to decline. But this decline is having a deleterious effect upon the colony, and it is felt that nothing but a discovery of new auriferous reefs will reproduce the old prosperity. The question which is troubling prospectors at the present time is as to whether there is any possibility of new discoveries or whether the gold-miners of Victoria have not arrived a the limit of their labours. The part of Victoria which is more particularly auriferous is that which lies between the Dividing Range and the tertiary plains, and it is from there that the great bulk of the gold has been obtained. For years the point where the Silurian reefs dip underground, that is the point where the tertiary plains commence, has been considered as the place of their final disappearance. A writer in one of the Melbourne papers, who evidently knows his subject, is, however, disinclined to believe that this is the end of the gold reef. The northern third of Victoria, he points out, has never been prospected, and he argues that as the reefs of the Stawell, Ballarat, Inglewood, Maryborough, Bendigo, Heathcote, Castlemaine, Rushworth, Beechworth, Chiltern, and Rutherglen districts, which all dip under the tertiary plains of the north, are the same rocks as where they discovered themselves on the outcrops, they should for a moral certainty, continue to carry the same minerals as far or even further than the great depression marked by the bed of the Murray River. Until quite recently it has occurred to very few people that these rocks should be followed and worked, but now a project has been mooted for testing this question, at any rate so far as the tertiary country immediately to the north of Bendigo is concerned. This locality has been chosen because it appears to lie in the route of the longest and the most pronounced line of gold-bearing Silurian rocks yet discovered in Australia. The already prospected portion of the reef extends for sixty miles, and including the rich alluvial gullies and leads along the route, gold mining has been conducted for quite 40 miles. From first to last, it is computed, not less than a million pounds' worth has been taken from this reef, and the writer, already alluded to, very plausibly suggests that, until it is proved to the contrary by practical exploration, there is no reason to suppose that an equally stupendous store of wealth is not awaiting development further along the same geological line. He ends by saying that whoever may open up this promising section of auriferous country would do well to bear in mind the words of Mr. Reginald A. F. Murray, who made the geological survey of Victoria:—"The further from auriferous matrices the less the supply of alluvial gold; the wider the lead bed the more scattered the gold; the further down the valley the greater the amount of water to be overcome, and probably the greater the depth of sinking."

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

THE Census Commissioner's figures in regard to Christianity in British India are not the least interesting outcome of the 1901 census. To those concerned in Christian missionary enterprise, they will come as a pleasant surprise perhaps. There appears to have been a pretty general increase, and the total number of Christians in British India, including all denominations, is now a substantial figure, being very nearly three millions. Roman Catholicism still claims a much larger number of adherents than the Anglican communion, though if all Protestants be classed together the totals are then fairly equal. The more important figures as will be seen from the table published in another part of to-day's issue, are those relating to the Roman Catholic church which comes first with 1,202,039 adherents, the Anglican communion, with 453,612 the Roman Syrian church, which has 322,586 followers, the Jacobite Syrian with 248,741, the Baptists with 220,863, and the Lutheran and allied denominations with 155,455. Some of the beliefs included seem to be rather doubtfully described as Christian. No one would object to the inclusion of Unitarians, but even the newest convert from Paganism would probably object to be classified with Agnostics and Freethinkers, and the latter members of the community would just as certainly object to be described as Christians. With a tremendous spirit of Catholicism again the Commissioner in one total, classes together all the various members of the Lutheran and allied denominations, and though as he says the classification "minor denominations" covers a great variety of designations, including such sect as the Plymouth Brethren, the Seventh Day Adventists and the New Jerusalem Church, he gives the Salvationists a class to themselves. Here is an implied honour which General Booth would probably never have looked for. Some of the sects he describes as Presbyterians are doubtful adherents to the supposed tenets of that creed, but then one cannot expect a Commissioner to be versed in the laws and dogmas of all the creeds of his native land and of Europe. Anyway the figures provide a good deal of scope for enquiry and discussion. For instance, one would like to know something about the creed described as "New Hindu Vedantism," and which boasts of at least two adherents. One of the surprising features of the Census Commissioner's discoveries is the diversification of Christian belief in India. That Christianity can boast of so many different denominations in this country, is the surest sign of its firm establishment here.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

THE outbreak in Chingtingfu which Reuter reports represents but a small portion of the widespread disturbances going on in various parts of the Chinese Empire. The trouble in the north is the aftermath of the Boxer outbreak, and in other parts of the Chihli province besides Chingtingfu there is discontent and disorder on account of the collection of the tax imposed to meet the indemnities for the Boxer outrages. The rebellion in Kwangsi and Kwangtung in the south, which the China papers state has attained formidable proportions, owes its origin partly to the same cause as the Chihli outbreak. The south, equally with the north, has been made liable by the Imperial authorities for the indemnity tax, and as the people of the two Kwangs had no part in the excesses of the Boxers, they have resented the collection of the imposed tax. The Southern rebels are reported to number 120,000 and have been joined by large numbers of the Imperial troops sent to subdue them. The region affected by these disturbances is seldom free from disorder more or less serious, and early in the troubles of two years ago the Triads there began a rebellion which, however, was speedily crushed. The present outbreak is much more serious, for the rebels are not only numerous but are well armed. Nanning where three American missionaries appear to be in danger, is in the area of disaffection in Kwangsi. Besides the grave disorder in the North and South, sporadic disturbances are reported from such widely separate provinces as Honan and Kansu. In the latter province the disbanded soldiers of Tung-Fu-hsiang, the Boxer General, who boasted that he would sweep the foreign devils into the sea, are overrunning the country. Tung himself, in spite of orders for his decapitation is still alive, and according to some native accounts has seized a town where he is turning out small arms and ordnance in preparation for another rebellion. Clearly domestic peace for China is a remote possibility.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation the discussion on the report of the Committee in regard to the spread of tubercular disease was continued, and was finally carried, with the instruction that the recommendations contained therein be for the guidance of the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer. The original resolution, moved by Col. Dimmock, was not carried.

MESSRS. W. MACDONALD, P. W. D., and Hammond, C. S., who formed what is known as the Furniture Committee, have submitted their report to the Government of India, and it will now be duly considered. It contains recommendations regarding the system of furnishing the various government houses and principal official residences in India.

Mr. L. A. R. MACKINNON, British Consular Service, has left Bhamo to take over charge of the Consulate at Tengyueh. vice Litton, who is posted to Yunnanfu.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th April 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 233,915 maunds and Rs. 36,291 in the earnings.

THE effects of the prolonged drought in the Zhob Valley, west of the Suleiman Range, are beginning to be seriously felt. The tribesmen are selling their lambs and kids, as they cannot rear them owing to want of fodder.

THE s. s. Ismailia on her voyage from Cochin passed a raft with two dead natives in an advanced stage of decomposition on the 22nd ultimo about 300 miles from land, and south of the Andaman Islands. From the appearance of the raft which was different from any met with round the Indian coast, it is conjectured that the unfortunate men were probably fishermen who were driven out to sea by adverse currents and winds from the Andamans.

WITH reference to a complaint that appeared in our correspondence columns regarding the Khairpur currency. The Vazir has since done something towards relieving the pressure on the monied class. It has been ordered that in future all stamp fees are to be paid in "Khairpur rupees" at the rate fixed, i. e. 12 1-2 per cent. This has had the effect of raising the price of the Khairpur rupee a little. The primary and more serious grievance, however, remains, namely, the rejection of the native rupee in payment of land assessment, taxes, &c.

MR. G. M. Gregory, F. C. C., the superintendent of the opium factory at Ghazipur, whose health has lately not been equal to the strain of his arduous duties, left India on the 3rd by the "Arabia," in all probability not to return again. Mr. Gregory, after a successful career at Harrow and Cambridge, drifted in 1873 into the Opium Department. His administrative ability and comprehensive grasp of detail quickly brought him to the front, and he eventually become superintendent of the factory, and as such virtually Deputy Agent. This post, which had hitherto been reserved for officers of the Medical Department, was conferred on Mr. Gregory in recognition of the special claims his services in the Department had established. The system on which the Benares Agency is worked, both in the districts and in the factory, owes no small part of its excellence to Mr. Gregory's care and knowledge, and the rules in which this system is embodied are almost entirely his. Placed by fortune in a department in which merit, however deserving, is likely to remain unhonoured and unsung, Mr. Gregory's name has been little before the public, but the ability and unremitting industry which he devoted to opium administration and manufacture throughout a long series of years, would have won him honour in any branch of the Government service.

THE STORY OF A VENDETTA.

THE HISTORY OF THE BRIGAND MUSOLINO.

THE famous Italian Brigand Musolino was recently placed upon his trial in Rome for numerous murders. The story of his life and his misdeeds is the story of a vendetta and describing his career a correspondent of the "Express" writes:—

Who has not heard of Musolino? Who did not know that two entire regiments of soldiers, together with "carabinieri" and policemen innumerable had been scouring the Calabrian mountains for eighteen months in the hope of securing eternal fame by the capture of the dreaded bandit?

The Government successively raised the price upon his head from 10,000 to 20,000, and, finally, to 50,000 lire, but all efforts to capture him proved futile. Months rolled on. Musolino was seen everywhere but never taken; and while there were among us sceptics who demanded if such a person really existed, there were others who wrote indignant letters to the newspapers asking what the Government was about, that with 2,000 men and unlimited means at their disposal they were powerless to take this one man, who mean time was treading the path he had marked out for himself, leaving a trail of blood and terror behind.

Five years ago Giuseppe Musolino and Vincenzo Zoccolli, two peasants of Santo Stefano d' Aspromonte, a village in the extreme south of the peninsula, came to high words about some matter of small importance.

Later that night Zoccolli was found lying unconscious with a bullet wound in his breast, and Musolino was promptly arrested on a charge of attempted murder. He loudly protested his innocence before the jury at Reggio, but could not succeed in proving it, and was sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

The sentence excited much comment at the time, being a very heavy one for a crime in which passion was presumed to have played a large part, for, as every one knows, an Italian jury makes all allowance for crimes committed under its influence.

When a boy of eleven Musolino had quarrelled with and killed a boy of his own age, had suffered several years' imprisonment for this crime, and from that time was supposed—justly or unjustly—to be associated with every evil deed committed in the neighbourhood. His previous conviction and his bad reputation may possibly account for the length of the sentence passed upon him.

Be that as it may, on hearing it Musolino sprang to his feet, and, lifting his hands to heaven, cried to Zoccolli, "Pray that I may not be spared to live through these twenty-two years, or to escape from prison, for I swear before God if I do I will kill you and every member of your family."

The threat was no sterile bravado. Gifted with extraordinary muscular force, and with a subtle audacity, the condemned man, in the prison of Gerace, meditated long upon the means of escape, and having dominated with his imperious will the fears and doubts of his room-companions (who, strangely enough, were men from his own village), he induced them to second him in his attempt. Little by little they made an opening in the wall, hiding the stones and mortar in their mattresses when the hour for the "round" came, and the hole itself by placing the mattresses on end against it. When the aperture was ready, a kind of ladder was formed with the laths of the beds and the sheets torn in strips, and by this means, on the night of January 8, 1899, the four prisoners scaled the wall encircling the prison and lowered themselves into the street. Here the organiser of the undertaking unfolded his programme to his comrades in the following words: "Now I commence my vendetta. I will kill every man, woman, or child who swore false witness against me, and so helped to bring about my ruin. Then I will search out their relatives and kill them also."

THE VENDETTA BEGINS.

After a tramp of thirty hours over mountains covered with snow, the four associates arrived in the vicinity of Santo Stefano, overcome by cold, hunger, and fatigue. Waiting until night had fallen, one of the little band crept into the sleeping village and informed Musolino's relatives of the escape. They immediately sent food, clothing, and money, and implored Giuseppe to fly the country. This he indignantly refused to do, and having separated himself from his companions (all of whom were afterwards recaptured), he took the first steps towards the fulfilment of his oath.

Learning that two of the witnesses who had given evidence against him were preparing charcoal in the mountains of San Luca, he made his way to the hut of the charcoal burners and waited until the door should be opened. The first person to appear was a woman. His rifle was lifted and the woman fell. At the sound of the shot the husband rushed out—in time to receive the second bullet.

This was only the beginning. Having ascertained the whereabouts of his chief enemy, Zoccolli, he lay in wait for him for hours at a spot where he was expected to pass. Instead of the hated Vincenzo, his brother Stefano appears, leading two mules laden with charcoal. What matters it to Musolino that he is but the brother of the man who wronged him? Has he not sworn death to them all? Stefano drops dead at the first shot, and Musolino retires into hiding to await his next victim—a peasant who assisted the "carabinieri" to arrest him in 1898. This man meets a like fate; and so on and on, until his victims have reached the number of thirteen, while those members of the Zoccolli family who are still living have been compelled to fly from that part of the country.

In the meantime two complete regiments of soldiers were endeavouring to encircle him upon the mountains; "carabinieri" and policemen were engaged in the search disguised in every possible manner, as charcoal burners, hunters, shepherds, or what not, but all in vain.

In the eyes of the peasants Musolino was surrounded by a halo of superstition and glory. He himself boasted that he was under the protection of San Giuseppe, a medallion of whom, together with a crucifix, he wore upon his person. He said that in the long night watches the saint appeared to him, counselling, comforting, and blessing him, and promising him a happy future. He appears to have believed it impossible that he could ever fall into the hands of the police—a belief fully shared by the ignorant peasants around him—declaring that as long as he did no evil except to his enemies San Giuseppe would guard him from such a fate.

HOW HE ESCAPED.

Whenever a soldier appeared in the distance, the peasants, by way of warning the bandit, if he should be within hearing, would begin to sing so loudly that the hills echoed the sound far and wide, or if they chanced to have a gun in their hands, would fire into the air, excusing themselves afterwards by saying, if in winter, that they fired to frighten the wolves, and in summer, that they were shooting at sparrows.

The police had enormous difficulty in obtaining any reliable information about the brigand's movements, and, although his family was known to keep him supplied with the necessaries of existence, sending food and clothing to him by means of his sister Ippolita, no one ever succeeded in tracking the latter to the spot fixed upon for the rendezvous with her brother.

At length the Government arrested at one fell swoop all Musolino's relatives, together with any person known or believed to have aided him—the number under arrest at one time exceeding 200.

This was the beginning of the end. Deprived of all assistance, hunted like a wild beast from rock to rock and from mountain to mountain, surrounded on every side by soldiers and "carabinieri," Musolino at last realised that his position was untenable, and resolved to make for one of the Dalmatian ports and thence fly to America. Knowing that the coast near at hand was too well guarded to hope for escape that way, he commenced the long and perilous journey on foot, crossing on the crests of the Apennines, and hoping ultimately to make his way to Ancona.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DUTCH QUEEN'S ILLNESS.

PREMATURE ACCOUCHEMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Queen Wilhelmina was prematurely confined at six o'clock last evening, and at eight o'clock the doctors were still in attendance.

The Queen is in great pain and her condition at eleven o'clock was critical.

LATER.

A telegram from Het Loo, dated 7 a. m. this morning, states that the doctors have been at the bedside of Her Majesty all night. Her mother and husband have likewise been present.

The accouchement has been long and difficult.

Her Majesty is still alive.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

U. S. STATUE TO A FRENCHMAN.

WHO HELPED TO WIN INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, MAY 4.

In response to an invitation from President Roosevelt, President Loubet is sending M. Brugere and Vice-Admiral Fournier with a numerous suite on board an ironclad to attend the unveiling of the monument to M. Rochambeau at Washington.

Jean Baptiste Donatien De Vimeur, Count de Rochambeau, to whom the United States have erected a monument was born in 1725, entered the French Army in 1742, distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War, and became Field Marshal in 1791. In 1780-82 he commanded the French forces sent to aid the revolted British Colonists in America. He afterwards became Governor of Artois and Picardy and subsequently of Alsace, was made a Marshal in 1790 and commanded the Army of the North in 1792. During the Reign of Terror in France he narrowly escaped the guillotine. He died in 1807.

AMERICAN METHODS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL SMITH.

PROBABLE ACQUITTAL.

The Court Martial on General Smith at Manila has been concluded and the findings forwarded to Washington.

It is generally believed that General Smith will be acquitted.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

THE CHINGTINGFU TROUBLE.

ATTACKS ON MISSIONARIES.

The rising at Chingtingfu covers a radius of fifty miles.

Another priest is missing.

Three American missionaries are at Nanning, but it is believed that the local authorities have sufficient troops to protect them.

The Chinese fear the French will demand a large indemnity.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SURREY V. WORCESTERSHIRE.

PLAY STOPPED BY RAIN.

The cricket match between Surrey and Worcestershire played at the Oval was drawn, having been abandoned owing to rain.

CATTLE DISEASE IN RHODESIA.

Cattle disease in Rhodesia is spreading with alarming rapidity.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE CORONATION.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INVITATION.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Lord Northbrook has invited the Indian Princes coming to England for the Coronation to visit him at Winchester, where they will be welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

INCITEMENTS TO REBELLION.

WIDESPREAD REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

A Vienna paper says that Russia is in a state of terror and leaflets are in circulation calling on the people to rise in rebellion.

The paper states that the Cossacks killed twenty and wounded forty at Exuterinoff.

There are revolutionary movements at Tamboff, Yaroslaf and Kazan.

DON CARLOS' DAUGHTER.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE THROUGH JEALOUSY.

Beatrice, the daughter of Don Carlos, has attempted suicide by plunging into the River Tiber. It is said that it was done through jealousy.

She was however saved.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular with the English Mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa.

April 26th, dangerously ill of enteric fever, Trooper T. Hall, 3rd Hussars; W. Dodd and N. Southwood 19th Hussars, and B. Brooman 20th Hussars. With abscess on the liver, Troopers C. Hodsons 3rd Hussars and J. Cooper 20th Hussars.

Lieut. Colonel Murray 2nd Batl. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who was dangerously wounded in action on the 18th April is now convalescent in Hospital at Pretoria.

THE CORONATION.

CONTINGENT OF CHINESE MILLIONAIRES.

COLOMBO, MAY 5.

The Straits Coronation Contingent arrived here on Saturday, 104 strong, including the only Chinese Volunteers Corps in the World, which is composed of millionaires, who are going as privates, etc

The contingent is in charge of Colonel Murray. They resumed their voyage to London on Sunday.

SANGUINE HOPES OF PEACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London the 3rd inst., states:—Sanguine hopes are generally entertained of the conclusion of peace as the result of the coming conference at Vereeniging.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

THE NEW RULES.

It is announced that the first batch of the new procedure rules will come into force on Monday.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

RADICAL OPPOSITION.

Mr. Bryce, on behalf of the Opposition, will move the rejection of the Government Education Bill. The debate is expected to take up four days.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

PURCHASE OF THE WHITE STAR LINE FOR NINE MILLIONS.

It is reported that the Morgan Syndicate has successfully concluded the negotiations for the purchase of the White Star line, the price being nine millions sterling.

THE SEE OF CALCUTTA.

AN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

The legal difficulties which stood in the way of creating the Calcutta See an archbishopric have now been removed.

THE DERBY.

SCEPTRE THE FAVOURITE.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" dated London, 4th inst., says:—

Sceptre has been installed as favourite for the Derby and his present price is 3 to 1 against.

CRICKET.

LONDON COUNTY DEFEAT SURREY.

The London County cricketers have twice defeated Surrey.

DUBLIN AND THE CORONATION.

TIM HARRINGTON'S DISLOYALTY.

A meeting has been held in Dublin to protest against the refusal of Mr. Timothy Harrington, the Nationalist, to attend the King's Coronation.

[Mr. Timothy Charles Harrington, M. P., for the Harbour Division of Dublin, is also Lord Mayor of the City and it is, no doubt, in his civic capacity, that he declines to attend the Coronation. Of him it has been written that the greatest piece of good luck which befell Mr. Parnell when he had fallen on evil days was probably the capture of Mr. Tim. Harrington. And with him most of the machinery of the National League. For Mr. Harrington was the Carnot-Schnadhorst of Ireland. He had his hand on the machinery of public opinion, and he had perfected his engine till it responded to his lightest touch. That so many branches should have declared against Mr. Parnel was almost a miracle; for Tim was a cautious boss à l'Americaine, and as much down on unregulated enthusiasm as on the use of alcohol, which he never tastes. In this character he has in past years done really good service in the suppression of crime and extreme measures. His master-stroke was the carving up of the Paris funds with the anti-Parnellites. In the last Parliament having split off from Mr. Redmond, he founded the only harmonious Irish party on record. It consisted of one member, Mr. Tim. Harrington, but in the interest of Irish unity this party eventually consented to amalgamate with the others on terms of equality. His physique has given him a special prominence on the Irish benches, and the House has often been startled by the boisterousness of his cheers and the loudness of his voice. He is 51, was educated at Trinity College Dublin, and as a barrister appeared before the Parnell Commission.]

THE PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. RHODES.

MYSTERIES AND BEHIND THE CASE.

Princess Radziwill has written to Dr. Jameson, accusing Mr. Rhodes of having told abominable lies in his evidence.

Mr. Schotley denied having obtained blank bills from Mr. Rhodes when he was intoxicated.

The prisoner's counsel alluded to unindicated mysteries behind the case.

[Catharine, Princess Radziwill, who has been convicted at Capetown on charges of forging the name of Mr. Rhodes, is a Russian by birth, and the daughter of the late Count Adam Rzewuski and the late Countess Rzewuski, a daughter of the well-known Russian house of Dachtow. The Princess was born at St. Petersburg on March 30th, 1858, and on October 26th, 1873, she married Prince Adam Charles William Radziwill at Werchownia in the province of Kiew. She was then only fifteen years old. The Prince is a native of Berlin, where he was born on July 12th, 1845. He was for some years in the Prussian Army, from which he retired with the rank of major. There are five children of the marriage, two sons and three daughters. The second daughter, Princess Wanda, was married in 1877, to Prince Gebhard Blucher von Wahlstatt, who is the grandson of the famous Prussian Field-Marshal Von Blucher. One member of the family was intimately associated with William I, Emperor of Germany; another, Prince Wladislaw is a Jesuit Father, Princess Catherine being, with the remainder of her family, an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith.]

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is informed that their representation concerning the improvements in the City of Calcutta was forwarded to the Government of India, and that a despatch from the Secretary of State is shortly expected concerning the appointment of an additional Judge and increased establishments at the Calcutta High Court.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Mombassa left this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Victoria which left Bombay on the 19 April arrived here at daylight on Sunday the 4th May.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo left here at 4 a.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Yarra left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 4th inst, at 6 p.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday the 7th inst, at 10 a.m.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Samali left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 4th inst, in the afternoon, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 2-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 5-16

BOUNTIFUL CROPS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Despite the almost total failure of the winter rains in Afghanistan, the latest reports from Cabul show there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest; heavy spring rains having brought on the crops admirably. Everything continues quiet throughout the country.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ.

Sir Charles Rivaz arrives at Simla on the 15th instant, and as all arrangements are being made for housing the Punjab Government in that station for the season, it may be concluded there is no immediate prospect of any move to Dalhousie.

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.

The Bishop of Lahore arrives at Simla in the end of May.

THE INDIAN PEOPLES FAMINE TRUSTEES.

VARIOUS MONEY GRANTS MADE.

At a meeting of the board of management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trustees held here on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Ibbetson presiding. Grants were sanctioned of Rs. 80,000 for relief of distress in Bhopawar agency, Rs. 30,000 for relief in Kherwara and Kotra, Rajputana, Rs. 15,000 for relief in Okhamandal and Amreli districts, Baroda, and of one and half lakhs to Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, to be used in relieving distress in northern division. Intimation from the Government of India also was recorded notifying the existence of general and severe privation over a considerable area of Rajputana and Central India Agencies of the British Districts of Ajmere and Merwara and Bombay Presidency, including Native States under political control of Bombay Government.

ANNUAL SIPI FAIR.

The annual Sipi Fair takes place here next Wednesday.

GOANESE CORONATION ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

At a meeting of the Goanese community at Calcutta, on Sunday, it was decided to send in combination with the Goanese of Bombay a Congratulatary Address to the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation, and to collect subscriptions to defray the expenses for the purpose.

GRAND DUKE BORIS.

Grand Duke Boris left Mymensingh on Sunday night, well pleased with the Maharajah's entertainment of him. The party got a tiger besides a Leopard and other game.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the concession of one months' special leave to all civil officers and subordinates who served continuously for over six months on Mahsud Blockade duty. This special leave may be taken by itself or in combination with leave already earned provided not more than three months privelege leave can be taken at a time.

The following regiments have been rearmed with 303 rifles: 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, at Dehra [illegible] Madras Infantry, at Madras, 22nd Madras Infantry at Camptee.

Major Bytbell will officiate as Deputy Surveyor-General until October, when Col. Hobday is expected to return from furlough. Captain Beazeley, from the North-West Frontier Survey party, will act. Major Bytbell in charge of No. 18 (Punjab) party.

QUEENSLAND BUSHRANGERS.

TWO MEN MURDERED.

THEIR BODIES BURNED.

A TELEGRAM from Springsure says the "Melbourne Argus" of April 14th states that the police who are out after the brothers Kenniff have made a horrible discovery. After the stockman Jonnson brought in news that the Kenniffs had shot Mr. Dalke and Constable Doyle, a special body of police was despatched to the district, and with half-a-dozen black trackers they commenced the pursuit of the bushrangers, which led to the gruesome discovery of charred human remains in the pack-bags strapped to a horse supposed to have broken away from the fugitives. Sub-Inspector Dillon left Mitchell on 4th inst., intending to operate over the country lying between that township and the spot where the Kenniffs were supposed to be hiding. He was at that time in company with other police and the excessive roughness of the country rendered it necessary for the pursuing parties to scatter widely, in order that their operations might be effective. Yesterday afternoon Sub-Inspector Dillion and his party came across the spot where the bodies of Constable Doyle and Mr. Dalke, the manager of Carnarvon Station, had been burned. They found on a large rock in the bed of a creek where the two men were shot all the signs of a terrible sequel to the tragedy. It was not more than half a mile from the camp of the Kenniff family, and a mile and a half from the place where the struggle is said to have taken place between the Kenniffs and Constable Doyle and Mr. Dalke. The rock, which is about 8ft. in diameter, is slightly hollowed in the centre. Upon it a fire had been lit, and the bodies consumed. The rock had scaled off in large flakes in places owing to the heat, and on it were some remains of the charred bones and bits of scorched flesh. The charred bones had apparently been broken into small bits by stone and two hardwood sticks.

Everything that could in any way throw light on the tragedy was taken possession of by Sub-Inspector Dillon, and forwarded to Springsure.

The police at headquarters doubt very much whether the Kenniffs remain in the country in which they first took refuge. They are inclined to favour the view that the brothers are making for the coast.

CEYLON'S PATRIOTIC OFFER.

APPRECIATION FROM MR. BRODRICK AND EARL ROBERTS.

THE "Times of Ceylon" states that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that the Secretary State for War highly appreciates the patriotic offer of the Ceylonese Volunteers for service in South Africa, and desires that they be thanked in his name and that of the Commander-in-Chief. The Secretary of State for War, however, regrets that, as Infantry drafts numbering several thousands have been sent to South Africa recently, there is not an opportunity for accepting the services of the Ceylonese Volunteers.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE twentieth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vandravandas Ramji presiding. The directors report and audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1901, were received and adopted. The accounts showed a balance of Rs. 1,565-14-1 after deducting Rs. 65,000 for depreciation. Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji and Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey who retired from the board by rotation were re-elected. Messrs. Khurshedji Cavasji Dalal and Dwarkadas Odhavji were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The meeting expressed their best thanks to Messrs. Damodher Thakersey Mooljee and Company, the agents, for voluntarily giving up the whole of their commission for the previous year amounting to Rs. 47,656-8. A sum of Rs. 80,000, as recommended by the directors, was taken from the reserve fund and written off to the previous loss account to that extent. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 3.

MAHABLESHWAR is crowded with visitors, the hotels are overflowing into chupper huts, specially the Ripon, which, being in the heart of things, is sought after in greater proportion than its accommodation justifies, but the hut of chupper is not disdained by those who appreciate Mahableshwar. People of every degree of dignity or of health put up in and with these erections sooner than abandon this leafy and beautiful retreat. There is of course always the hope that some unlucky wight may be ordered down that terrible ghat back to life that is so like death in the plains, and thus create a vacancy in a "pucka" room for the chuppered folk, and hope tells flattering tales when you are where you want to be.

It is difficult to exaggerate the beauty of Mahableshwar at this season, quite apart from its advantages as being the seat of Government and of gaiety during the hot weather that so effectually exhausts all desire for fun elsewhere. The woods that roll away in great waves of every shade of fresh green wherever the eye rests, the distant ranges of dazzling blue hills, the reddish-brown nearer ones, broken with woods and groves running up their undulations, the silence that reigns in spite of the multitude that really has taken refuge here, all rest the mind in no small degree. If the hill were only three thousand feet higher, it would intoxicate us with its air and temperature. As it is the days are decidedly hot, but the evenings, nights and mornings fresh and cool. Just when the sun sets, in secluded bits of the wooded dells, the sweetest melodies rise from a bird which combines in his throat the notes of the English blackbird, thrush and nightingale. I have not the exhaustive knowledge of E. H. A., or I should be able to give his name, but his love-song is charming. in the short twilight hour. He sings alone then. In the early mornings hundreds of birds are to be heard vying with one another, but not this particular one. He is clearly a soloist, running the evening concert alone, and he runs it well.

The strawberries are fine and plentiful. The beds seem enlarged and multiplied, and the fruit has suffered little from the steady flowering and berrying of the plants which has apparently been in progress for the last few years. Is it worked on the eight hour system cleverly keeping rotations of plants busy and idle, so that the supply never dies out and the fruit is kept up to the mark at the same time? However it is done, the Mahableshwar strawberry is a credit to its growers.

The race-week fills all minds with excitement either in regard to horses and their doings or non-doings, or because of the accompanying festivities, the dances, and the golf specials, and garden-parties. There are always such gayments going on at intervals, but this week there is a big "Combine," commencing on Monday with Sir Robert Low's garden party, followed on Tuesday by the races when His Excellency Lord Northcote will be "At Home." On Wednesday there are the golf competitions; on Thursday more races and a ball in the evening. On Friday some other form of amusement and on Saturday the Governor gives a garden party. Throw in any number of large and small private dinners and it is hard if anyone draws a blank in amusement in those seven days.

A new bright red hotel is raising its gaunt form on a hill above the lake. Rumour says it is a new, bigger and better, certainly a brighter Ripon Hotel. It is a good move to improve the hotel accommodation, if people continue, as they have done this year, to fight shy of houses, for numbers are "To be let." At Panchgani there are many vacant with that tell tale banner fixed, to attract residents. When the season is so short and so busy, it is certainly far easier, though not so comfortable, to put up at a hotel and be saved all trouble.

The roads are in excellent condition, swept and garnished. The red dust is as ever there, but one forgives its inevitable association with one's clothes, when it contrasts so gloriously with the green of the woods.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

IN consequence of the resignation of the Most Reverend James Edward Cowell Weldon, M.A., D. D., with effect from 31st December 1901, the Right Reverend James Macarthur, M.A., D.D., the Lord Bishop of Bombay, was appointed Acting Metropolitan of India.

The Rev. Canon F. N. Hill, M.A., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge as Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Rev. C. M. Barham, M. A., Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th February 1902.

The Rev. S. Leigh Lye, B.A., officiated as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, in addition to his own duties, and officiated as Chaplain of Colaba till the return of the Rev. E. S. Hall, M.A., on privilege leave. The Rev. E. S. Hall, on return from privilege leave, has been appointed Chaplain of Belgaum.

The Rev. H. T. H. Rountree, Chaplain of Belgaum, on being releaved, has been appointed Chaplain of Colaba.

The Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell was appointed Chaplain to the Lord Bishop to accompany him during the second portion of his cold weather tour, including Calcutta.

The Rev. Percy Herbert Preston has been appointed Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Rev. H. A. Midwinter.

The Rev. P. H. Preston is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorpuri, Poona.

The Rev. J. A. Sellar, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, is allowed furlough for one year from 5th April 1902.

The Rev. C. E. C. de Coetlogon, M.A. Chaplain of Ahmedabad to be Chalain of St. Mary's, Poona vice the Rev. J. A. Seller.

The Rev. S. Leigh Lye, B.A., to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

The Rev. H. S. Coles to act as Garriso chaplain from date of departure from Bombay of the Rev. G. Leigh Lye.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, resides at Mahableshwar with the Head of the Government during April and May, and at Poona and Kirkee for a month in the rains.

The Rev. H. F. Lord, S. P. G., left Bombay on 22nd March 1902 for England, under medical certificate. His place at Holy Trinity Church, Bombay, is supplied by the Rev. H. C. Bateman.

The Rev. C. King has returned from furlough before its completion, and has been located at Mirri, Ahmednagar.

The Rev. F. G. Macarthey, C. M. S., of Malegaon left for England about the middle of this month and the Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Jones are expected out in May to take this place.—"Bombay Diocesan Record."

THE Madras Railway authorities have expressed their sanction to the relinquishment of the land applied for for gold prospecting in Burliar Valley and arrangements for its acquisition in a legal form will be made almost immediately.

WE regret to announce the death at Bahraich on Thursday of Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K. C. I. E., of Nanpara. The Chief of a Pathan family which has been settled in Oudh since the days of Shah Jehan. The late Raja was one of the most prominent and respected of the Oudh aristocracy. His estate was one of the finest in the Province, and it was managed well in a patriarchal way. The old gentleman was exceedingly liberal and unfailingly generous in his subscriptions to public objects. His private benefactions also were innumerable. At the same time he was a keen sportsman and a good shot, and a great favourite with all Europeans who had dealings with him. With his death the Government have lost a loyal subject, the tenants a generous landlord, and his friends a thoroughly good comrade. The Raja received the C. I. E. in 1886, and got his step in the Order only last year.

WE hear in a roundabout way from Persia that work on the extensions of the Mery-Kushk railway is now being actively proceeded with, the Russian Government having apparently allotted special grants of money for the line through Penjdeh to the Afghan frontier. This activity was only what was to be expected after the extension had been marked out, and a beginning made with the earthwork last summer. As the lines are not very expensive, they will probably be finished by the autumn. As we said some time ago they are purely strategical, and were doubtless undertaken at the request of the military authorities. Nothing has been heard lately of the much bigger project which will put Samarkand and Tashkent in direct communication with Orenburg in Eastern Russia, but presumably work is proceeding on this line also.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN SIND.

Mr. Cumine the Commissioner in Sind seems to be altogether opposed to the adoption of unpopular plague measures in all forms and shapes. He has, directed the surveillance camps at Larkana, Sehwan and other places to be closed and has also done away with the examination of incoming passengers by sea, who are now free to leave immediately the steamer is moored, instead of having to wait till the morning for the Health Officer to come aboard and complete his inspection, this inconvenience being much felt by passengers arriving by the English mail steamers. The detention of in-coming passengers at the Napier Mole is generally supposed to have been abolished by Mr. Cumine as the order was issued just on the day he assumed charge, but as a matter of fact it was due to Mr. Giles who had been corresponding with Government about it for some time. Mr. Cumine has, however, taken up the grievance of the examination of out-going passengers at the Napier Mole at the early hour of 10 A. M, the inconvenience of such an arrangement having formed the subject of a good deal of complaint both in and out of the press. The examination itself cannot, of course, be dispensed with in view of the Venice Convention, but to minimise the hardship as much as possible, Mr. Cumine wishes that for those whom it may suit, such as persons leaving for the Gulf or for Europe direct, the present examination (at the Napier Mole at 10 A. M.) may continue, while those leaving for Bombay by the evening steamers should be examined on the shore at 2 P M or later. The suggestion has been before the Plague Committee for some time and will, it is hoped, be shortly adopted. Mr Cumine has besides ordered that the marking of passengers with a stamp on the arm for identification should no longer be employed.

THE INCREASE OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

THE following tables, giving for British India and the Native States the statistics of Christians by race and denomination and their territorial distribution, are published for general information. The figures for Burma are liable to slight revision. The Census Commissioner will be glad to receive and to notice in the Report on the Census of India, any information which may illustrate the statistics or may throw light on the causes of the increase in the number of Christians. Such communications should be addressed to Mr. Risley at Simla.

Anglican Communion. The total includes 92,644 persons who described themselves as "Protestants," and whose denomination could not be ascertained. The number thus returned is highest in Travancore (59,810), the Punjab (13,507), Madras (7,425), and Baroda (7,025). In Bengal the total for the Anglican Communion (61,024) includes only 1 212 "Protestants.."

Indefinte Beliefs.—This residuary heading was introduced with the object of bringing into Table XVII a small number of persons, whose religious opinions are not readily classified, but whom it is convenient to treat as Christians for Census purposes. It includes 321 Unitarians and 1,051 adherents of the Yuyomayam sect in Travancore, the balance consisting of Agnostics, Free Thinkers, Theosphists, &c. The name Yuyomayam is a sort of anagram made up from the initial letters of the Malayalam equivalents for Jehovah (Yehova), Jesus (Yesu), Joseph (Yoseph), and John (Yohannam). The sect was founded in 1875 by a Brahman Protestant called Justus Joseph who foretold the Millennium for October 1881, and obtained a large following until his prophecy failed of fulfilment.

Lutheran and allied denominations include persons who returned themselves as American, German, Danish and Norwegian Lutherans, Evangelical Lutherans, Lutheran Protestants. Zwinglians, Moravians and as members of the Basel Mission, the German Mission, German Church, and the Scandinavian Lutheran Church.

Minor denominations cover a great variety of designations, most of which it would be difficult to classify with precision. Some are general terms, such Christian, Heathen convert, Kent Christian, Church of Christ, Disciple of Christ, Union Brothers, &c. (3,482), Evangelist (1,966), and Undenominational, Unsectarian, Nonconformist, Dissenter (5,008). Two are names of sects, Plymouth Brethren (105) and Adventists or Seventh Day Adventists (46). The remainder are names of Missions or churches such as London Mission (10,321), Gregorian Church, Milton Church, New Jerusalem Church, National Church, Pillelin Mission, Pretorian Mission, "Other" Mission, Gospel Mission, Kabul Mission, United Service Mission, etc. Most of these are in Madras and the number of their adherents except in the case of the London Mission, is very small.

Presbyterian includes Church of Scotland (7,215) Welsh Calvinist Methodists (3,125 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills), United Presbyterians (1,521) Free Church (1325), American Presbyterians (966) United Free Church (374), Reformed Presbyterians (163) Scotch Mission (19), Reformed Dutch (8), Protestant Free Church (7) and Protestant Presbyterians (4). In Berar there were also entered under this head 229 members of the Alliance Mission, an organisation carried on by missionaries of several different denominations.

Syrian (Jacobite and others) includes not only the Jacobite Syrians who acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Patriarch of Antioch and adhere to the tenets introduced by the first Jacobite bishop, Mar Gregory, in 1665; but also the reformed or St. Thomas Syrians, who have seceded from Antioch and have bishops of their own; and the Chaldæan Christians under the Patriarch of Babylon.

Syrian "(Roman) includes only the Catholics of the Syrian rite who recognise the supremacy of the Pope and receive their bishops from him, but use Syriac in their liturgy. The Syrians of the Latin rite are shown as Roman Catholics.

ASSAM.—Column 2—Includes two male European agnostics.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.—Column 2—Includes two Europeans (1 male and 1 female) who returned their religion as "New Hindu Vedantist."

GWALIOR STATE.—Column 2—Excludes the railway Christian population (71 persons, 45 males and 26 females) which is included in the total for Central India.

TABLE XVII.

CHRISTIANS BY RACE AND DENOMINATION.

General Return.

DENOMINATION.	TOTAL RETURNED.			EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA.					
Abyssinian	9	1,511,749	1,411,600	122,661	47,078
Anglican Communion	2,923,349	...	7	...	1
Armenian	453,612	254,315	199,292	82,732	30,192
Baptist	1,058	640	418	690	385
Calvinist	220,863	112,255	108,608	1,198	010
Congregationalist	98	72	26	51	15
Greek	37,876	19,391	18,485	212	205
Indefinite beliefs	656	547	109	495	90
Lutheran and allied Denominations	1,511	819	692	128	29
Methodist	155,455	78,216	77,239	953	447
Minor denominations	76,839	41,299	35,576	4,494	1,504
Presbyterian	22,735	11,675	11,060	473	189
Quaker	53,829	29,752	24,077	7,435	2,156
Roman Catholic	1,309	749	560	15	15
Salvationist	1,202,039	606,888	595,151	23,635	10,329
Syrian (Jacobite and others)	18,960	9,826	9,134	51	46
Syrian (Roman)	248 741	126,595	122,146	2	1
Denomination	322,586	163,607	158,979	...	3
not returned	105,143	55,101	50,042	1,177	559

DENOMINATION.	DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.			
	EURASIANS.		NATIVES.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
INDIA.	7	8	9	10
Abyssinian	44,941	44,310	1,344,147	1,320,212
Anglican Communion	...	...	2	6
Armenian	18,049	17,732	154,534	151,373
Baptist	32	65	8	8
Calvinist	991	1,041	110,065	106,677
Congregationalist	..	..	18	11
Greek	62	78	13,113	18,200
Indefinite beliefs	27	5	25	15
Lutheran and allied Denominations	11	9	689	654
Methodist	152	135	77,111	76,657
Minor denominations	1,060	1,360	35,745	32,706
Presbyterian	118	103	11,084	10,769
Quaker	715	724	21,602	21,197
Roman Catholic	3	1	731	544
Salvationist	23,156	22,541	560,097	562,281
Syrian (Jacobite and others)	6	7	9,766	9,081
Syrian (Roman)	—	1	126,593	122,144
Denomination	...	..	163,607	158,476
not returned	559	570	53,385	48,913

IT is stated that a Boer prisoner, who has long been on parole in Jaffna, went to Delft on a visit and attempted from there to escape by making inquiries as to whether boats would go from Delft to India. The Acting Manager, having reported the matter to the Government Agent here, the prisoner was brought back to Jaffna and sent to Colombo by steamer.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE WANING FOOTBALL SEASON.

THE INTERNATIONAL GOLF MATCH.

WATER POLO AND LACROSSE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

THERE was much Association football of the usual end-of-the-season character on Saturday. Teams that could neither win nor lose the League Championship appear to have been particularly considerate to teams that had more at stake. Manchester City found the Rovers at Blackburn in much the same accommodating mood as were Bury at Hyde Road a week earlier. Gillespie achieved wonders by scoring four goals, but poorly as the Rovers played there was not a three-goal margin between the teams. The Blackburn spectators found nothing to interest them in the play, and there were inevitable but well-justified references to ping-pong. The four companions of Manchester City at the bottom of the League table were also winners, and the four clubs at the top of the table were amongst the day's losers. Small Heath and Stoke (one of these teams must be in the Second League next season) had even greater triumphs than Manchester City. Small Heath beat Derby County with a margin which clearly shows that Derby County did very little to keep up the reputation they established in the semi-final for the English Cup, and Stoke were four goals in hand at the expense of Bolton Wanderers. Notts County had a win at Everton and Grimsby a big triumph over Aston Villa. It must have been that the stronger clubs leaned to the weaker in some of these matches. Everton of course did not willingly yield to Notts County; there the victory was really well earned by the team struggling hard for its First Division existence. The visitors were fortunate enough to get a goal directly after the interval, and to successfully stonewall the mouth of their goal against all subsequent attacks. The win has probably saved Notts County, and it has certainly eased the position of Sunderland. The Wearside team were beaten principally because of a smart piece of play at the expense of their goalkeeper. Before Sheffield Wednesday had scored, Doig was tempted to run forward to dispossess Beach. The Sheffield player tipped the ball to a colleague. and that colleague made the most of Doig's disadvantage. Sunderland have yet three matches to play, and Everton having only one there is no likelihood of championship expectation being reversed. Next season West Bromwich Albion will return to the First Division of the League, and with them will come Middlesbrough, who have managed to get well ahead of the once famous Preston combination.

Two of the eighteen teams in the First Division of the League finished their League course on Saturday—Aston Villa and Wolverhampton Wanderers. Both were beaten, the Villa by a team that has only shown consistently good form when playing on its own ground (Grimsby), and the Wanderers by a team that is not now strong enough to beat Manchester City. The middling position Aston Villa have taken in the League competition for two seasons in succession is a striking contrast to the club's previous achievements. Five times theirs has been the League Championship; twice that championship has been bracketed with possession of the English Cup; on three occasions the Cup has been won. The explanation of the once famous team's present positions is that its directors did not a few years ago look down what Americans call "the long nose." They were content with well-tried players and made no preparation against the days when those players would wane from their football-playing prime. The season now almost at its end has been one for many experiments and of very moderate achievements. The Birmingham Charity Cup is their only trophy. Now that the League fixtures are finished the Villa team is going on a wonderful tour. Beginning to-day there will be matches at Cardiff, Aberdare, Bristol, Dorchester, Plymouth, Yeovil, Southampton, London (West Ham and Queen's Park Rangers), Northampton, Wellingborough, Blackpool or Middlesbrough, Darwen, and Crewe. Counting Saturday's game at Grimsby there will thus be (if the vacant date April 18 is filled en route) sixteen matches in as many days. Such a surfeit of football has never before been arranged for a professional team.

Both the English and Scottish Committees of Selection have chosen only seven of the ten players who will compose the International Golf teams. Three places remain vacant therefore on each side, and these places may not be filled up until the day before the match. The chosen are:— England—H. H. Hilton, J. Ball, jun., H. C. Ellis, O. Scott, H. G. Hutchinson, C. Hutchings, and J. A. T. Bramston. Scotland—J. E. Laidlay, J. Robb, L. Balfour-Melville, R. Maxwell, S. M. Fergusson, J. Graham, jun., and J. L. Low. These names are, for the most part, to be found on the books of the two great English and Scottish golf clubs, viz., the Royal Liverpool, and the Royal and Ancient. Seven out of the fourteen are members of the Hoylake Club, and nine are members of the St. Andrews Society. From an educational point of view Hoylake supplies four players, St. Andrews four, Westward Ho three, North Berwick two; Mr. Ellis being the homeless one. As Alnmouth can hardly claim the dignity of a "school," and as much of his later education was acquired at the great Fife green, St. Andrews may, perhaps, lay some claim to Mr. Ellis also. "The most noticeable feature in the selection," says the "Scotsman," "is the amount of the antique, for eight out of the fourteen have twenty years or more of fame at their back." While there is much truth in this statement, surely the leading Scottish journal must be under the impression that some are more antique than is actually the case. Twenty years ago Messrs. Scott, Ellis, and Bramston were babies; Messrs. Maxwell, Robb and Graham still in the nursery; and Mr. Hilton and Mr. John L. Low nice little boys of twelve years old. This only leaves six antiques, and of these only two, Messrs. Balfour-Melville and Mure-Fergusson, had become famous "twenty years ago." Still, with the exception of Messrs. Scott and Bramston the players are, as far as already chosen, seasoned golfers. The English committee do not appear to have so hard a task in the fixing of the last three places in their team as their Scottish brothers. The names of Messrs. Darwin, G. F. Smith, Colt, and Fry occur to one at once as possibles; but after them there is a lack of men who have in the past shown a consistent game in the greater events. Scotland have among the older men Messrs. A. D. Blyth, W. Greig, E. Blackwell, A. F. MacFie, J. Gairner, and C. E. Dick. While among the younger men Messrs. Mackenzie, T. M. Hunter, N. F. Hunter, G. Wilkie, M. Donaldson, of Aberdeen, and Mr. A. R. Aitken, who played so well last year, stand out prominently. Whoever are finally chosen, the teams are sure to be fairly equal and he would be a bold man who would predict the victory for one country or the other.

The decision of the Scottish Association to abandon the annual international swimming polo matches with England and Wales has come as a great surprise. No doubt some effort will be made to have this resolution rescinded. It is felt that to do away with such an important event will lead to the decay of water polo in Scotland. In England and Scotland this match is looked upon as the chief game in the polo world, and though Scottish players have come out of the struggle on the wrong side too frequently of late years, it cannot be denied that of the three countries they alone are capable of tending the Englishmen to the full. There is no doubt that the item is an expensive one to both countries, and it is for this reason that the Scottish Association, by a small majority, arrived at this decision. But this is surely a matter that could be got over by the exhibition of a little more enthusiasm and an extra effort on the part of the Scottish officials. To allow the meeting to become a thing of the past would be a distinct blow to the sport in both countries. The game flourished in Scotland, when it was unknown in England, and one could understand Scotland's desire to abandon the meeting were it a fact that they lacked talented players. This year it is England's turn to have the match played in this country, and indeed it was the only international event to be played in an English bath this season. The A. S. Committee meet during the next fortnight, when doubtless some proposal dealing with the situation will be made. The proposal to hold the final of the National Life Saving Society's competition in Manchester should be the means of giving the work of the Society a great fillip in the Northern district. It is the first time in the history of the competition that the event has been so placed, and it is not improbable that a local team may be successful. Rochdale, the Northern champions, gave an excellent display in London last November, and though the decision of the judges was against them they ran the winners a tight race. The Salford Police have also a talented team, and the fact that the venue of the final is to be in the district is encouraging the men to put forth every effort to qualify. Every opportunity is given them to practice, and it is gratifying to be able to state that a large percentage of the Salford policemen have mastered the methods of the Society. The Chief Constable (Mr. J. W. Hallam), who is president of the local branch, has set a good example to his men by himself taking up the practice, and is qualifying for the medallion presented by the Society to those who are successful in the examinations.

There is always a good deal of interest evinced at this part of the season in the movements of prominent water polo players. The Hyde Club has been badly hit by the removal of the international Peter Ripley to Burslem. Ripley was a source of strength to the Cheshire team and assisted to bring it into prominence. Another player who will perform in the Burslem ranks is P. H. Lister, who formerly figured with Osborne. Although not of the same class as Ripley he is a useful player. Both have gone to the Pottery district for business reasons. Some questions were put on Saturday at a meeting of the Northern Counties Executive to the representative of the Burslem Club, owing to the suggestions which have appeared concerning these players. The answers of the representative were considered satisfactory. At the Manchester Association's meeting last Monday an application was made by Hyde to include in their team T. Hodson, of Manchester, who went to Everton during last season. Considerable discussion took place, and eventually the application was refused. The resolution of the Manchester swimmers to put a stop to this incessant moving about, so far as their competition is concerned, is to be commended. It was found impossible to frame a rule to cover all cases, and it was agreed that each should be dealt with on its merits. It was observed that the international, G. Wilkinson, who was without doubt one of the best forwards in the country last year, had not declared the club with which he desired to compete. He is a Gorton man, and played with Osborne last season. Now that Gorton has been promoted to the first league, the officials of that club expect him to throw in his lot with them. They have certainly the best claim to his assistance if he decides to leave the English champions. The withdrawal of Liverpool City from the Liverpool League leaves another international player in R. Sharrocks free to return to his old club, St. Helens, with which it is said he will this season appear. Since leaving St. Helens, Sharrocks has moved about more than any other known player. He has also figured with Farnworth, Stockport, and Liverpool City.

A TRIBAL DESPUTE IN SIND.

Mr. Cumine the new Commissioner in Sind, has, says the "Sind Gazette" signalised his assumption of office by (among other things) an important decision of a political character. Some months ago we referred repeatedly to the serious tension of feeling then existing between the two tribes of Jaffris and Bunglanis inhabiting the Upper Sind Frontier District. The excitement was due to a judicial sentence of several years' imprisonment passed by the District Magistrate on a number of Jaffris in consequence of their having murdered a Bunglani in "retaliation," while a "Jirga was pending to adjudicate on the guilt of the Bunglanis. A new "Jirga" had meanwhile met and decided, in view of the clamours of the Bunglanis, that the Jaffris should further give a girl in marriage to the son of the murdered Bunglani. Then Jaffris obstinately refused to comply with this demand (and threatened to cause disturbance besides) unless their brethren in jail were released. This was an awkward situation, considering the wild character of these tribes and their primitive ideas of law, order and justice, retaliation being an accepted principle with them. Mr. Giles was appealed to by the local [illegible] to release the prisoners on political grounds. It was not a question of exercising clemency, but of purely political exigency. Mr. Giles hesitated to take the serious step suggested and eventually hit upon a middle course. The stern dignity of the law was maintained, but at the same time to pacify the Jaffris the sentence was reduced from five years to two. At the same time, however, a punitive police force was imposed. These measures, did not have the desired effect. After a while some Jaffris murdered another Bunglani. They were each sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The jirga, too, imposed the usual punishment, namely, that a daughter of one of the convicted culprits should be given in marriage to the son of the murdered Bunglani. This the Jaffris refused to do, demanding the release of their men, and the heart burning increased. The excitement was at its height and a disturbance was seriously apprehended. The District Magistrate interrupted his tour and hurried from Shahdadpur to Thul. A representative Council of Elders was summoned. The grandfather of the girl who had been selected to be given in marriage was sent for and urged to fulfil his promise He would not yield unless his son had his liberty restored. The District Magistrate at last sent for the latter from the Shikarpur Jail, and undertook to obtain his release from the Commissioner in Sind. The preliminary marriage ceremony was gone through and the prisoner returned to jail. The whole circumstances were then placed before the Commissioner in Sind who sanctioned the release of this particular individual on political grounds. The other men, it would seem, are to remain in goal and serve out their terms. At present, we understand, there is peace between the two tribes, but possibly the Jaffris are looking forward to the release of the other prisoners.

THE STORY OF A VENDETTA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Walking by night and hiding by day, snatching an hour's repose when circumstances favoured him, perfectly ignorant of the district through which he was passing, and not daring to descend to the town for information as to his whereabouts, it needed all Mussolino's faith in his beloved San Giuseppe and all the strength of his youthful constitution—for only twenty-five summers have passed over his head—to withstand the fatigue of the journey. At length, footsore and dispirited, after a tramp of nearly two months, he neared Acqualagna, little dreaming that here his journey would end.

ARRESTED!

His arrest forms one of the most curious episodes of the story. A robbery had been committed in the neighbourhood, and for this robbery two men were still "wanted." A shepherd boy, seeing an unknown individual pass armed to the teeth, concluded that it might be one of them, and hastened to inform the police. Two "carabinieri" tracked him down and contrived to arrest him without a shot being fired, but, behold! he was not the man they sought! Who, then, could be? On being questioned Mussolino gave a false name, but his southern accent aroused suspicion, and like a flash it occurred to the magistrate that this man might be none other than the famous Mussolino. He was kept in custody to await the arrival of persons who would be able to identify him, and the following day the whole country rang with the news of the capture.

While awaiting his trial the brigand has written in a mixture of Italian and dialect a long poem recounting his life and adventures ending with a salute to Naples, which he says he hopes soon to see. Nothing shakes his belief that his original sentence will be quashed, and that on all other charges he will be absolved "never having robbed, done violence to any woman, or worked any evil except to my enemies," as he himself puts it.

At a meeting of the Oudh Victoria Memorial Committee in Lucknow on Friday, it was resolved to accept Colonel Jacob's designs as the best of the competitive drawings submitted for plinths and canopies for the statues of the late Queen-Empress to be erected at Lucknow and Ajudhia. Sir Antony MacDonnell, on behalf of the Committee, has already arranged with Mr. Hamo Thorneycroft, R. A., the well-known sculptor, for the execution of both statues. The work of construction of the canopies at Lucknow and Ajudhia will be begun as soon as the sites are available.

THE MURDER OF BOERS.

DETAILS OF THE AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS TRIAL.

From Durban comes a detailed account, sent by Reuter, of the trial of the Australian officers, Lieutenants H. H. Morant, P. J. Hancock, Picton, and Wilton, of the Bushveld Carbineers, in connection with the murder of Boers.

The trial by general court-martial took place at Pietersburg on January 7.

In the case of the murder of a wounded Boer prisoner named Visser, the evidence went to show that at the fight at Devil's Kloof Captain Hunt and Sergeant Hunt were killed. Captain Hunt's body was found to have been stripped.

Sergeant S. Robertson said Picton informed him that orders from Lord Kitchener were to the effect that from a date named all Boers wearing khaki were to be shot. The outrage on the train when Best was killed, had embittered the men very much. Morant was in charge of the firing party that executed Visser, who was carried down to a river and shot. Morant, Picton, Hancock, and Wilton formed the court-martial.

In evidence on his own behalf, Morant stated that Captain Hunt acted on orders he brought from Pretoria. On one occasion he brought in thirty prisoners, and Captain Hunt reprimanded him for bringing them in at all, and told him not to do it again.

Morant stated that Colonel Hamilton's military secretary was the one who had given Captain Hunt the orders though he only had the latter's word for this.

Mr. F. L. Reuter, missionary in charge of the German Berlin Mission Station, said that Hunt's body was much mutilated. The neck appeared to have been broken, and the face bore marks of boot nails.

Major Lenehan, in command of the Bushveld Carbineers had never heard of orders that no prisoners were to be taken and the evidence of Colonel Hamilton taken in Pretoria emphatically denied the issue of any order that no prisoners were to be taken.

OTHER CASES.

With regard to the murder of eight Boers, Trooper Thompson stated that Morant asked him and others if they had seen Lord Kitchener's proclamation to the effect that "those who take up the sword shall perish by the sword." The Lord, he added, had delivered eight Boers into their hands, and they were going to shoot them. On objections being made, Morant said: "I have orders, and must obey them; and you are making a mistake if you think you are going to run the show." Morant gave orders, and the prisoners were taken off the road and shot, Hancock finishing off two with his revolver.

Lieutenant Hamman stated that when he was a trooper in the Queensland Mounted Infantry, on one occasions at Bronkhorst Spruit his squadron took some prisoners, and was reprimanded by Colonel Cradock for taking them; and Sergeant Walter Ashton deposed to Brabant's Horse receiving orders to take no prisoners, in consequence of specific acts of treachery on the part of the Boers.

Lieut.-Colonel Philip said instructions were published in the orders in Colonel Garrett's column that Boers caught in khaki were to be shot.

On February 17, the court martial sat to hear a charge of murder preferred against Lieutenant Hancock in having killed Mr. Hesse, a German missionary, while Lieutenant Morant was charged with the offence of inciting to murder. The court returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of both prisoners.

The result of the trials, as already reported, was that Morant, Hancock, Wilton, and Picton were found guilty in connection with the charges of murdering prisoners. Morant and Hancock were sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was duly carried out in Pretoria Gaol on February 27. Lieutenant Picton was cashiered, and Major Lenehan reprimanded.

KERMAN: PERSIA.

RUSSIAN EFFORTS TO PUSH TRADE.

A Persian correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette" under date April 6th:—

It is five days that a Russian man named Rapman Anatoli Arkadivich, the inhabitant of Moscow, has arrived at Kerman. Yesterday I met him where he lived and what I understood from his speech, he is the representative of 5 manufactures of Moscow. It is five months that he travells through Persia. He has seen Shushtar, Shiraz, Isphahan, Bushire, Bunder Abbass, Mahammerah and some other places. He leaves Kerman for Yazd, again Isphahan, Kasbao, Teheran and Tabriz after 4 days. He takes samples from all kind merchandise either from English or Russia and asking the price of all. He knows a little Persian, which he has learned through his journey in Persia. He means to trade through these countries.

One Russian ship full of lump and crystal sugar has arrived to Bunder Abbass and has emptied all the sugar there to be sent through all Persia, especially Kerman. Their agent in Bunder Abbass is called Sayed Sulaiman. The Rev. W. Walker who was coming from Isphahan to Kerman for teaching 23 days before, was robbed by a lot of Shirazis' robbers between Kerman Shah and Zain-id-din near Yezd from all his properties.

Ata-ul-Mulk the Governor of Kerman has not yet returned from Baluchistan, but he will soon return.

The roads of Kerman are not safe, and all the robbers are from Shiraz. The English people in Kerman are: Major Philiot the British Consul, Dr. Day and his wife, The Rev. W. Walker and his wife, Miss Mary Bird, a Doctress, and Miss Brighty a nurse. The climate in Kerman is spring and very temperate.

The Russians mean to make the Parsee Anjuman; that is, Parsee Committee their representative in Kerman and are reading and writing letters, but the Parsees do not accept. Also the Russians are very willing to have some Parsees in Meshed, Askabad and other places to send the Russian merchandise through Persia, but still they are not successful.

Ata-ul-Mulk has defeated all the riotous Baluchis in Baluchistan and has done many other great works. At first he had been the Persian Ambassador in Russia and now it is nearly 10 months which he has been sent to govern and rule in Kerman. One of his wisest members is his brother's son, which is his son-in-law and is called Sa-eed-ussaltenah.

EX-KING OF SPAIN DEAD.

ODD CAREER OF QUEEN ISABELLA'S CONSORT.

Don Francis of Assisi, husband of Isabella II., father of Alfonso XII., and grandfather of the present King of Spain, died on April 17th at Epinay, near Paris, surrounded by his family. Queen Isabella and the Infantes Eulalie, Isabella, and Paz being present at his deathbed.

Don Francis was born in 1822, being the son of the Duke of Cadiz and nephew of Ferdinand VII. He married in 1846 his cousin German, Isabella II.

This marriage was strongly opposed by the young Queen herself, and there is no more pathetic chapter in modern history than that which tells of Queen Christina and one of her Ministers locking the young Queen of sixteen in her room, and even using violence until she consented to marry her cousin Francis, a man of feeble mind, squeaking voice, and far from pleasing person.

After the first four years of his married life serious troubles broke out in the royal household, his open neglect of the Queen calling forth vehement protests from that august personage, who in her turn did everything in her power to annoy her husband.

The King early in 1850 was seized with religious mania, spending most of his time for the next eighteen years at the monastery of Calatrava, where he held outdoor services and preached extraordinary extempore sermons.

At one time he was considered to be the vainest man of his age, trying by the aid of skilful Parisian valets to hide his personal disfigurements. As time went on he dismissed his valets, and henceforth was remarkable for his slovenly habits and uncouth appearance.

When the insurrection broke out in 1868, he was driven out of Spain with Isabella, and in 1870, the ex-King and Queen were separated by amicable agreement, the Queen allowing him a large pension out of her privy purse.

GRAND DUCHESS ELOPES.

REPORTED FLIGHT WITH A RUSSIAN STUDENT.

The Budapest "Friss Ujsag" publishes a message from St. Petersburg reporting the flight from the Russian capital of the Grand Duchess Helena, cousin of the Czar, with a student scarcely out of his teens. The Grand Duchess herself is only twenty.

The fugitives were stopped at Warsaw, and the student has been exiled to Siberia.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE CORONATION OF THE KING-EMPEROR.

ADDRESS OF THE EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY.

A public meeting of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, was held, under the auspices of the East Indian Association, last Sunday at the Municipal Hall, Bandora, for the purpose of adopting an address to his Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation. Dr. D. A. de Monte presided.

Mr. J. L. Britto, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman in opening the proceedings, said in view of the fact that other communities had arranged to present addresses, it had been considered that the East Indian community should not be behind in showing their loyalty in a similar manner, although he (the Chairman) considered it would have been better if all the communities had joined in presenting one general address from Bombay.

The Secretary then read the address, which was as follows:—

May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—We the president and members of the Bombay East Indian Association, on behalf of ourselves and of the East Indian community, in public meeting assembled, humbly beg to approach your Majesty with our most sincere and respectful congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of your Majesty and of your gracious Consort, Queen Alexandra. The Association was established in the year 1887 in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, your Royal Mother, and represents the indigenous Catholics known as East Indians, of Bombay, and the neighbouring Islands of Salsette and Bassein, who are among the earliest subjects of the British Crown in this Empire, and who since the cession of Bombay to England in 1661, have yielded to none in their loyalty to the British Crown. The East Indian community have always considered that their best interests, both as regards material prosperity and religious tolerations, are bound up with the maintenance of the British rule; and they are proud to have this happy occasion to express their heartfelt gratitude for the blessing of your Majesty's benign sway and to pay their homage of loyalty, attachment and allegiance to your Imperial Majesty's person and throne. In conclusion, the East Indian community, earnestly pray that Almighty God may pour His choicest blessings on your Majesty's reign and, in His All-wise Providence, make it a long and happy one to your Majesty and at the same time a peaceful and prosperous one to the whole Empire.

On the motion of Mr. Gasper Gonsalves, seconded by Mr. D. F. de Almeida, it was resolved that the address read by the Secretary be adopted and that it be illuminated and placed in a suitable casket.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Baptista, seconded by Mr. John DeMello, that the address be signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, and be sent as an address from the whole community.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the Bandora Municipality, and with cheers for the King and the Royal Family.

ADDRESS OF THE SHIA IMAMI ISMAILI KHOJA JAMAT.

At a public meeting of the members of the Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja Jamat residing in Bombay and suburbs, held at the great Jamatkhana, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That our most revered and universally esteemed Moorshid and Spiritual Head of all the Shia Imami Ismaili communities, his Highness Sir Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, K.C.I.E., etc., who has been graciously invited to attend and be present at the Coronation Durbar, to be held on the 26th June 1902, at the capital city of London, in honour of the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty King Edward the VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Colonies beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and Defender of the Faith, and his august Consort, Queen-Empress Alexandra, (whose gracious and everlasting shadow may God Almighty keep on our as well as on the heads of all their faithful and loyal subjects) has finally resolved that each and all loyal and obedient subjects of their Britannic Majesties residing in all parts of their dominions, are to approach the foot of their august throne and pay their tributes of loyalty and respect in the forms of various addresses on the occasion of their most auspicious and joyous Coronation as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, to pay the respects of himself and all the Shiah Imami Ismaili world in general by an amalgamated Coronation address at the said Durbar by his Highness in person. On hearing the abovementioned resolution of their Spiritual Head, the vastly obedient and greatly faithful devotees residing in the great towns and cities of the North-West Provinces and Chinese-Turkistan such as Yarkand, Kashgarh, Samarkhand, Balkh, Bokhara and Badakshan, and true believers residing in large towns and ports of Turkish Arabia, Persia, and Persian Gulf as Khorasan, Seistan, Baluchistan Shah Najaf, Kerbella, "Kazmin or Bagdad," Bussorah, Queth, Musket, Bunder Abbas, Chowbar, and Gwadur, together with those faithful moorsids from Syria, Mount Lebanon, Zanzibar and British and the German East African Colonies, held separate mass meetings in their respective towns, passing special resolutions and requesting his Highness to enter the humble names of their respective Jamats in the said general address and memorial. Now to follow the footsteps of our brethren in religion of the abovementioned cities and towns, we, the members of the Shiah Imami Ismaili Khoja Jamat of Bombay and suburbs, who are assembled to-day in this mass meeting have to pass a vote to request our most revered and beloved Moorshid or Spiritual Head to include the names of his obedient and humble Jamat of Bombay together with the other Indian Jamats in the general Coronation address to be presented by his Highness in person to their Imperial Majesties."

Although his Highness's intention was to take over with himself the resolutions duly passed in the mass meetings of the Jamats of various Indian and Burman cities and towns, such as Bombay, Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Halar, Karachi, and Rangoon, but as his Highness left Bombay two weeks earlier than the appointed time for London, he has desired that the resolutions duly passed by the respective Jamats of the abovementioned cities and towns should be sent through the "Dhar Khana" Jamat (i.e., Bombay).

In connection with the murderous attacks on the British officers at Maymyo a Calcutta newspaper protest against the expediency of enlisting in the Army "savages of the type to be found on the Burmese frontier." But, says the "Pioneer" the men concerned are said to have been mainly Karens, and certainly the people of the Karenni country cannot be classed as savages. They are of a much higher order of intelligence, for example, than Chins and Kachins. Also they have had more attention from missionaries than any other tribe in and about Burma, and officials who have had dealings with them have an almost enthusiastic admiration for their good qualities. They are undoubtedly plucky, and are far more manly than the Burman, who is the lotus-eater of the East. The enlistment of Karens into a Sapper Company was an experiment and it had proved fairly successful, as the men not only did their special work well, but showed peculiar aptitude in learning musketry and in becoming good shots. Now, without apparently any premonitory symptoms, a number of them suddenly break the bonds of discipline, attack the civil police, and—worst feature of all—commit a murderous assault upon two European officers. Feuds between sepoys and police are common enough, but they rarely lead to anything serious. The Moplahs and the Bangalore police, for example, had more than one free fight before they were reconciled to each other. Even in Simla the Gurkhas and the Punjabi policemen have a standing feud, which breaks out now and again. But invariably the appearance of a British officer, whether military or civil, suffices to stop any affray. At Maymyo exactly the contrary was the case. The Karens deliberately attacked both Mr. Biggwither and Captain Owens, after several native policemen had been badly hurt. We do not wish to prejudice the the matter in any way as it is still under investigation; but some explanation of the occurrence must be forthcoming. Is is easy enough to say that a sudden access of passion swept over the forty or fifty Sappers who started from camp with the original intention of rescuing a comrade from police custody, but there must have been more than this in the back ground, or the attack upon the two Europeans whom they afterwards met would not have been made.

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INDIAN INVENTIONS & DESIGNS.

Applications have been made in respect of the undermentioned inventions.

Gulam Hyder, gunmaker, Parel road (Bhindi bazaar), Bombay. An apparatus for producing an intensely hot flame by the combustion of carbon hydrates and of petroleum vapour or its equivalents.

Pringle John Smith, master mariner, 109, Jaun Bazar street, Calcutta, British India. A new or improved apparatus for inspecting the prows and sterns of vessels.

Cecil J. Chadwick, civil engineer 7, Voyle road, Rangoon. A bucket-frame and cast-iron latrine seat, or more properly a squatting plate, for the use of natives of India.

Harry Watkins Wild, gentleman of the Limes, Hayes, Middlesex, England, and Tom Cecil Wild, clerk in Holy Orders, 128, Cambridge street, London, S. W., England. Improvements in candle-shade holders.

Thomas Boyle St. John Bashford, chief auditor, East Indian Railway, Calcutta. A new and improved form of railway passenger ticket.

James Trezevant Fuller, engineer, of 126, Liberty street, borough of Manhattan, city, country and state of New York, United States of America. Improvements in or relating to cotton gins or like machines.

Harry Howlett Young, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian staff corps, of 3, Broadhurst Mansions, Hamsteall in the country of London, England. Improvements in or connected with punkahs.

G. Ahmed Cumroodin Sitware gentleman, of Murood, Janjera district, Kolaba, now residing in Byculla, Bombay. A steam punkah pulling machine.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS GOING.

The two battleships to represent our new ally at the forthcoming Coronation Naval Review at Spithead arrived in Colombo on April 30th, from Japan "en route" to England. The "Asama" which is bigger than its fellow the "Takasago" is a first class armoured cruiser of 9,778 tons (19,000 H. P.) and flies the pennant of Rear-Admiral Ijuin whom Japan is sending as a special compliment to England in addition to the commanders of the vessels. The Admiral is accompanied by a staff of officers of standing in the Japanese Navy. The "Asama" passed through Colombo some time ago, when it was fully described. Her armament consists of four 8 in. and twelve 6 in. quick firers and twenty-four 6-pounders. She was built at Elswick in 1898, and carries a crew of 700 officers and men. The "Takasago" is a smaller vessel of 4,200 tons and carries a complement of 30 guns and 425 officers and men, and possesses a speed of 23 knots per hour, and like the "Asama" was built at Elswick.

THE ADMIRAL OFFICIALLY RECEIVED.

The vessels saluted the port on arrival and the R. A returned the salute, at 2·30 p. m. Admiral Ijuin and his Flag-Lieutenant landed and paid an official visit to the Military Headquarters where he was received by a guard of honour of 50 men of the 26th Madras Infantry Regiment under Subadar Naranasamy. Col. Humphrey of the Gloucester Regiment, received the Admiral in the absence at Nuwara Eliya of Major-Generl, Sir Hector MacDonald.

The C. R. A. arranged for an Artillery salute of 11 guns which was fired as the Rear-Admirl left his ship at 2·30 p. m.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Mr. Howard Gwyther, presiding at the ordinary meeting, said since their last meeting trade in India had been active, despite a short rainfall and plague, The Government had set on foot an inquiry as to the feasibility of establishing agricultural banks, so as to enable the villagers to free themselves from the hands of the local money lenders. A movement of this character was much to be desired. Without figures other than those representing sea-borne goods, it was difficult to arrive at exactitude, but basing the calculation on the official figures as telegraphed from Shanghai, he thought it was safe to assume that for the past year the adverse balance, exclusive of bullion, was at least 10,000,000l., to which must be added 3,000,000l. required for the service of the external loans, This latter burden was now increased to 5,800,000l., so that if the trade indebtedness remained unchanged at the end of 1902 the country would need to find nearly 16,000,000l. for its foreign creditors. If this large sum were required there would be impoverishment consequent on the export of precious metals to redress the balance. Then, if silver formed a portion of such export, exchange would be further depressed, and thus the burden of the debt would be made still more onerous. On previous occasions he had alluded to the ever-expanding banking facilities in the Far East. This, in the near future, would be accentuated in a most marked degree by the advent of two powerful American institutions. Without these new rivals the competition in exchange business had reduced profits to an unsatisfactory minimum, and they must now look forward to a further cutting down of margins. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Emile Levita seconded the motion, which was adopted, and the dividend recommended was agreed to.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, April, 30.

Monday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly Lower Burma and at Tenasserim. Winds have increased and the sea is rough at Diamond island, and a cyclonic storm is forming in the Andaman Sea probably due to the first temporary advance of the monsoon winds in the south-east of the Bay. Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in north-east India and slightly to briskly in Upper India, and the Gangetic Plain thus reducing the excess of pressure in these areas which has been so marked a feature the past two days. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Burma coast and light showers in the Deccan, South India and west coast. No rain has fallen in north-east India except a few light showers at Chota Nagpur Mergui has received one and a half inches, Cochin Tinnevelly and Belgaum one inch. The storm in the Andaman Sea is apparently at present if only slight intesty, but it may develop. It is not possible at the present early stage to determine whether it will advance in a north or a north-westerly course. Conditions are changing in north-east India, but are still unfavourable for rain. The temperature during the past twenty-four hours was in considerable to large excess in the west Punjab, Sind, Guzerat and Central Burma and in considerable to large defect in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and on the Madras Coast. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of 120 degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Saugor, and has irregularly changed by small amounts over the rest of the country.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 14° in excess of normal in Sind and at Dessa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Bhavnagar and the minimum from 4° to 8° at Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Dessa, Akola, Saugor Rajkot and Karachi. The maximum temperature varied from 120° at Jacobabad to 87° at Veraval and the minimum from 68° at Belgaum to 85° at Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Goa, Karwar, Belgaum and Ratnagiri.

Over three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin and Belgaum and light showers at Bellary, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Bijapur, Raipur and Colombo.

Weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain at a few places on the Malabar Coast and in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 4th May 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ......inches	29·772
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	93·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·8
General Directions of wind.*	WNW. W. WNW. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	165

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 2).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, K C I E, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr R F Hardy, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W Macdonald, Ex Engr, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept, with effect from the 29th April.

Mr F C Henniker, of the Indian Civil Service, Director, Dept of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, vice Mr F J Monahan, granted leave with effect from the 3rd May.

The services of Mr G S Curtis, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 19th May.

The Services of Mr L W Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept,

The services of Mr R G Hardy, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

The services of Lieut T G N Stokes, M D, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Capt J G P Murray, M B, I M S, was temporarily employed on famine duty under the Govt of Bombay from the 28th Feb to the 3rd April 1902 and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 4th April.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased under sec 17 I of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896 I of 1896, to appoint Mr H Adamson, Indian Civil Service, to be Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, vice Mr H T White, appointed to be the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major W J Bythell, R E, Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depy Surveyor Genl, vice Major S G Burrard, R E, on leave.

Sub Condr R Morris, Overseer, Govt Cattle Farm, Hissar, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for six months.

With reference to Home Dept Notification No 131, dated the 28th Feb 1902, the services of Mr B Robertson, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of that Dept, with effect from the 1st May.

Mr P Brown, Principal of the School of Art and Curator of the Central Museum, Lahore, is appointed to be Asst Director of the Delhi Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th April 1902.

Dr A Thomson, Professor, College of Science, Poona, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of the Supt, Archæological Survey, Bombay, with effect from the date on which Mr H Cousens avails himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No 759—14 3, dated 7th March 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Gov Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. August Baer, as acting Consul at Madras for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The service of Mr, W R H Merk, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Gov of the Punjab, with effect from the 25th April.

The service of Mr A J A Jardine, a Dist Supt of Police in Burma, are, on the temination of his employment under the Siamese Govt replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from date of expiration of joining time admissible under the rules.

Capt F A Smith, M B, I M S (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere.

Capt F A Smith M B, I M S (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon on the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Alwar.

Mr W S Davis, a Political Asst of the 2nd officiating 1st class, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 24th March, 1902, and is also granted special leave for five months and nine days, under articles 264 A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Merrjet, Presidency Post Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd of May.

Mr C H Watt, Deputy Post Master, Bombay, is appointed to act as Presidency Post master, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr Merrett, or until futher orders.

Mr E A Doran, Postmaster Genl, 2nd grade, and Depy Director Genl of the Post Office, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Postmasters Genl with effect from the 1st of April 1902, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr K J Badshah, I C S, or until futher orders.

In supersession of the Notification in this Dept No 455I-P, dated the 27th Aug 1901, published in the "Gazette of India" of the 31st Aug 1901, the following appointments are made in the Postal Dept, vice Messrs W Hawthorne and L G Wait, Depy Postmasters Genl, retired:—With effect from the 22nd June 1901,—Mr F B O'Shea, Offg Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment. With effect from the 12th Aug 1901,—Mr G Barton-Groves, Depy Postmaster Genl, 2nd grade, to be Depy Postmaster Genl, 1st grade; and Mr J W Welsh, Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade, to be Depy Postmaster Genl, 2nd grade. With effect from the 4th Sept 1901,—Mr W T van Someren, C I E, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, to be Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieut Govr of the Punjab:—To be Aide-de-Camp—Major G A Robertson, 15th Cureton's Multani Bengal Lancers, dated 6th March 1902; and Lieut E G Drummond, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles, dated 6th March 1902.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—F K Hensley, 5th April 1902; H T Shakespear, 12th March 1902; A L A Flint, 9th April 1902; and L H A Batchelor, 11th April 1902.

PROMOTIONS.

Indian Staff Corps—The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval—Major to be Lieut Colonel—28th April 1902, J R Sandwith.

The undermentioned second class Asst Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Asst Surgeons, with effect from the 31st January 1902—C A Owen, F R C S, (Edin), A R Paterson, D S Ollenback, F G Fox, T W Minty, A A Cotton, G W Davis and D R Davies.

Bombay—Conductor W J Clifford, Military Accounts Dept, Madras, to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval, with effect from the 29th April 1902.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Depy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command,
Poona, 2nd May 1902.

With the approval of H E the Command-in-Chief in India the Lieut-Gen Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bombay Grenadiers—Major C I Fry 2nd in Command, 4th Bo Rifles, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence of Lieut Col J C Swann, on leave out of India and in relief of Major C A S Montgomery.

4th Bombay Rifles—Major C Tritton 2nd Double Coy Commander, 25th Bo Rifles, Offg 2nd in Command, 9th Bo Infy, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major C I Fry.

8th Bombay Infantry—Major C A S Montgomery, 2nd in Command Offg Comdt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, to be Comdt, vice Lieut Col W C Aslett vacated, dated 29th March 1902.

Major C A Brown 2nd Double Coy Comdr Offg 2nd in Command, to be 2nd in Command, vice Major W W Battiscombe, transferred to the 9th Bo Infy.

9th Bombay Infantry—Major W W Battiscombe, 2nd in Command, 8th Bo Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major R D Broome retired.

Meywar Bhil Corps—Capt S A Delme Radcliffe, Double Coy officer, 7th Bo Pioneers, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut J C M Hoskn, tranferred to the Merwara Battn.

The Lieunt-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Major D Baker, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, is appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer 2nd Class, Mhow, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties (no qualified Officer being available for the Station Staff Officer's duties alone) with effect from 14th April 1902, vice Capt E R St G Holbrook, 1st Battn West Yor Regt, appointed Depy Asst Adt-Genl, Bo Command Head-Quarters.

7th Bombay Pioneers—2nd Lieut C T Davis Unattached List, to be Offg Double Coy Officer Dated 20th April 1902.

12th Bombay Infantry—Lieut L G Williams, 1st Battn North Staffordshire Regt attached 2nd Battn Welsh Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Ofg Double Coy Officer, Date 14th April 1902.

19th Bombay Infantry—Capt H E Lowis, 3rd Double Coy Comdr, to be 2nd Double Coy Comdr pro tem, vice Capt W W Chitty, seconded for service in South Africa.

Capt G C F Startorius, 4th Double Coy Comdr to be 3rd Double Coy Commdr, pro tem, vice Capt H E Lowis, moved up in grade succession.

Capt P F Pocock, Double Coy officer to be 4th double coy. Comdr, protem, vice Capt G C F Sartorius, moved up in grade succession.

With effect from the 20th Feb 1902.

Major S C F Jackson, D S O, Hampshire directed to join the 1st Battn of his regiment at Lucknow, on vacating the appointment of Depy Assit Adjt Genl Head Quarters, Bombay Command, on the 21st April 1902, pending the receipt of instructions from the War Office, as to his disposal

Bombay Sappers and Miners—2nd Lieut E D Fillard, R E to be a Company officer to fill an existing vacancy, caused by the temporary transfer of Capt F H C Burne, R E, to the Home Estabt.

The following postings and appointment have been ordered:—Major P G Godfrey Fausset, from 16th Battery, R F A to 62nd Battery, R F A; Lieut E W Joyce, from 11th Battery, R F A to C Battery, R H A; and Lieut J Thomson from No 50 Coy, late No. 38 Coy, S D, R G A, to No 7 Mountain Battery, R G A.

The undermentioned Officers will attend the next course of Garrison Instruction, commencing at Poona on 27th May 1902:—Lieut J A C Forsyth, 1st Battery R F A; Capt and B Lieut Col C H P Carter C M G, 2nd Batt The Royal Scots; Lieut A F S Leggatt, 2nd Batt The Royal Scots; Lieut H Meynell, 2nd Batt, Suffolk Regiment; Lieut H. Edmandes 2nd Batt York and Lancaster Regiment; Capt C T Mathew, 6th B Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck of duty:—Lieut E R C Wyatt, Staff Corps, 24th Baluchistan Infantry, for one year. Pension Service, fourth year commenced 25th January 1902.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut C H Mowbray, I S C 10th Bo L I Assist Recruiting Staff Officer for Marathas, for nine months, Pension Service, fourth year, commenced 29th July 1901.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs:—Condr M W Tyler, Supply and Transport Corps, for twelve months.

The undermentioned Officers leave have of absence:—

Royal Field Artillery—2nd Lieut K L Bath 23rd Battery, out of India, up to 12th Sept 1902, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave granted to him in Bombay Command Order No 199 of 4th April 1902.

York and Lancaster Regt 2nd Battn—Lieut Col F F Lousada, out of India for seven months, on private affairs.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col A Howett, out of India for six months, on medical certificate.

The leave to England for one year on medical certificate to 2nd Lt. C. O. Hay, unattached List (attached 2nd Battn Royal Scots) noticed in Bombay Command Order No 115 of 1902, is, under instructions from the Secy of State for India, reduced to 9 1-2 months' leave on medical certificate from date of leaving India.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Stourhead House, Sir Henry Hoare's Georgian mansion in Wilts, unluckily destroyed by fire recently, stood amid one of the finest scenes in England. For many centuries the estate belonged to the Stourton family, until it passed to the Hoares in 1720, when the mansion was rebuilt. "This far-famed demy paradise," as it is termed in the epitaph on his monument in Stourton Church, is chiefly the creation of the Mr. Henry Hoare who died in 1775, and who enriched the grounds, naturally of great beauty, with lavish embellishment. A great lake, with winding shores and islets, lies in a basin amid thick verdure, and various classic temples add to the grandeur of the scene. It has long been a show place to tourists, the family throwing it open to the public with great liberality.

"Does the race of man love a lord, ?" is a question propounded by Mark Twain in the "North American Review," especially with reference to his own countrymen. Prince Henry's visit supplies the necessary peg. The answer is, of course, in the affirmative. Says the genial humorist: "There are hundreds of people who would frankly say to you that they would not be proud to be photographed in a group with the Prince, if invited; and some of these unthinking people would believe it when they said it, yet in no instance would it be true. We have a large population, but we have not a large enough one, by several millions, to furnish that man. All the human race loves a lord and sometimes animals, born to better things and higher ideals, descend to man's level in this matter. I have seen a cat," says Mark, "that was so vain of being the personal friend of an elephant that I was ashamed of her."

The Victoria medal which has just been instituted by the Royal Geographical Society is not to be awarded for distinction as an explorer. The new medal, according to the London correspondent of the "Scotsman," will be reserved exclusively for those who have rendered eminent service to geographical science by their researches in connexion with the problems of physical geography, or by their elucidation of the history of geographical discovery, or by the improvements they have effected in cartographical methods, or by similar labours in other directions. Mr. E. G. Ravenstein is to be the recipient next month, of the first Victoria medal.

What is known as a "sun pillar" was seen in different parts of England on the 6th March. It seems to have been an exceptionally brilliant example, and was most strikingly visible in the South-West of England. The theory of the formation of the phenomenon is explained by Dr. H. R. Mill in "Symons's Meteorological Magazine," as follows: Briefly, it is that the effect of a luminous shaft is given by reflection from the under surfaces of minute crystals of ice floating horizontally. Such minute crystals form cirrus cloud, and may occasionally descend into strata of the air lower than the usual lofty home of this most airy and graceful of cloud forms. The result is precisely similar to the formation of a long shaft of light by the reflection of the moon on the rippled surface of the sea. Although not common phenomena, sun pillars, Dr. Mill says, are probably less rare than is generally supposed. A fine example was observed and successfully photographed by Captain Wilson-Barker at Greenhithe on June 14, 1901.

Queen Alexandra, as everybody knows, wears her years well. Among the stories told by Mrs. C. N. Williamson in her "Coronation edition" of the Life of Her Majesty, recently issued by Partridge, is one, not perhaps new, which bears out this fact. On several excursions which she had made incognita with her daughters she had been taken by strangers for their sister. The trio went out a great deal together in the days before Prince Charles of Denmark's marriage; and once the little son of a Royal visitor who knew that one of the three ladies was the Princess of Wales, said to Queen Alexandra: "if you please, which is your mother?"

That the Queen is passionately fond of her home and of her people has been often shown. Once, visiting the Dreadnought, the sailors hospital-ship in the Thames, she asked what became of the bodies of Danish sailors who died on board. "They are given to science," was the answer. Next day an order came from Marlborough House that Danish sailors were thereafter to be given Christian burial at her Majestys private expense. The Queen does not believe in "playing at loggats" with the bones of Danish sailors.

Everybody knows the stories concerning girls and women who, caught up in the patriotic enthusiasm often accompanying the beginning of a war, have dressed like men and joined the Army. We have even records of an Amazon army in the wilds of Africa, and if they have not been spoilt by their recent tour in Europe as a "show," they are, no doubt, as martially-minded as ever. It is, however, rather a novel idea that a negress has to be numbered among the women warriors. The Journal des Debates, following the "Times's" example and looking for good things among its far-back numbers, has discovered in its issue of August 29, 1814, the record of a negress of twenty who was travelling in the Department of the Meuse on her way to rejoin the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Old Guards, to which she belonged in the quality of drummer.

The girl's history was romantic even for that most romantic period in the history of France. Her father lived at Alexandria at the time of the French invasion of Egypt. He became captain in one of the Mameluke corps formed by Napoleon, but was killed, leaving his little daughter and an elder son. They went to France, the boy in one of the black regiments, and the girl as an infant camp-follower. After the boy was killed, General Legrange took the child under his protection. She was baptised at Bordeaux, and joined the regiment as drummer. In this capacity she went through the whole of the terrible Russian campaign, was wounded and detained in St. Petersburg, and when the French prisoners of war returned to their country she returned with them, and rejoined her corps. Here ends the history of the black drummer-girl, who in all probability was the only woman who preceded the Grand Armee on its ill-fated campaign as one of its "bandsmen."

Visitors to the Holy Land will be interested to learn that the Turkish Government have at last authorised the running of a steamer on the Dead Sea. A steamer, which had indeed been built for this purpose (but, owing to difficulties about the Imperial Firman, was not employed for this traffic), has been lying idle for some months in the Jordan. Next season it is intended to take passengers for a daily circuit of the lake at a moderate charge. Stormy winds are often encountered in the Dead Sea, but the new steamer is said to be powerfully enough engined to cope with them.

Once again the "Lancet" has been trying to make our flesh-creep. Many persons have their morning letters placed on the breakfast table, and this plan, "from a sanitary point of view," is, our contemporary informs us, "appalling": In nine cases out of ten the envelope containing a letter is licked, as is also the stamps, by the sender, Infection, therefore, may easily lurk here, especially as by the time the letter reaches its detination the stamp and sealed cover are dry. Any materies morbi present would be easily detached. Then there are the risks of infection to which a letter is exposed in transit. The sorter at the post-office or the postman may not be as bacteriologically clean as is desirable. The dust of the road may adhere to any exposed gum or the letters may be dropped, and the bacteriology of road dust exhibits some well-known pathogenic organisms. Letters are frequently smeared with road mud. Amongst the microbes recognised in road sweepings are the microbes of pus, malignant œdema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicæmia. Surely this is piling up the agony a little too stiffly. Where, one wonders, will the "Lancet" find deadly dangers lurking next?

A correspondent writes: Valescure is a place where people from other parts of the Riviera come to cool off. It is in complete contrast with the more frequented winter resorts. Mentone and San Remo blaze with flowers, in Alassio the gardens are everything and the dwellings comparatively unimportant; while here at Valescure all is green. We stumble across rushes; oak and elm flourish at sea-level. The white and purple iris are wild, and now in flower, here. Hawthorn is out in the hedges, and the swallows have been building for ten days past at least. We had a week of more or less cloudy weather, and on Thursday there were rain and hail. Those who come for hardening here need not complain of disappointment.

There is projected at Washington a specimen of "geographic sculpture," as it is called, which will certainly lick creation. It is to be a model of the United States on the scale of about 2 1-2 inches to every linear mile of territory. It will include a representation of every highway, railway track, and bridge in the country, as well as forests, watercourses swamps, and mountains. It will be so made that at any time pieces of a standard size may be taken out and changed to conform to new conditions. Sectional duplicates will be struck off in large numbers at a low cost for use in schools, libraries, and railway offices. It is estimated that it will be possible to place a model of this size in a low but well-lighted building about 800ft. long and half as wide.

Poor Law Guardians of the Guildford Union who come from a distance are to be provided with twopenny luncheons when attending at the workhouse for the transaction of public business. For twopence the master will serve them with four ounces of bread and two ounces of cheese. The members will provide their own liquid refreshment. Those guardians who live near the "house" may not take advantage of the "luncheons," although they might be willing to pay for them. The Guildford evidently believe in ca'ing canny in the matter of luncheons.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In a very excellent, but far too short, article in the current number of the "National Review," Rear-Admiral Sir James Bruce enters an emphatic protest against the views of those who have been lately advocating a separate fleet for Australia. The matter which both troubled and muddled the minds of the advocates of separate Colonial navies was the analogy between naval and military warfare, and the idea that because Colonial troops had been sent to aid the Mother Country in South Africa, therefore Colonial navies if established, would be of utility in a like direction. We have already dealt somewhat fully with this matter, but the observations of Admiral Bruce on this head cannot fail to be of value in assisting to dispose of the false analogy which is likely to mislead many not thoroughly acquainted with naval problems. He well says:—"The troops and separate armed forces belonging to the British dominions occupy an entirely different relative position to that of the sea forces of the Empire. You may have fifty army corps acting independently in various parts of the Empire, and the defeat of several of these will but slightly affect the general result; whereas, assuming that the ships belonging to our, over-sea dominions are to take the place and be instead of ships of the Imperial navy, one reverse of the Indian, Canadian, South African, Ceylon, West Indian, or Wei-hai-Wei fleet might transfer the balance of sea power from ourselves to our enemy, and the Empire be lost."

There has been a somewhat striking resemblance in several instances between British and American experiences of the war which each nation is still endeavouring to bring to a peaceful conclusion. Both have had to endure trial of slanders and sedition at home. The soldiers of both have been accused of working according to "barbarous methods," and in both cases there has been a female slanderer to spread the scandal. The American lady has been sending out circular letters from Philadelphia charging the military authorities in the Philippines of being guilty of "atrocious and horrible practices, exceeding even the Spanish brutalities." An inquiry ordered by the Secretary of War has reported that "the war in the Philippines has been conducted by the American army with scrupulous regard for the rules of civilised warfare, with careful and genuine consideration for the prisoner and the non-combatant, with self-restraint and with humanity never surpassed, if ever equalled, in any conflict, worth only of praise, and reflecting credit upon the American people." This it might be thought would be sufficient to stay the evil tongues and pens; but, as in England, the friends of every country but their own pretend to discredit the official assertion, and continue to circulate the false and malicious stories. In this report publicity is given to a series of orders governing the conduct of the American troops in the field—the merciful, not to say generous, tone of which could not well be surpassed. The report does not conceal that in some instances these orders have been disobeyed, and with regard to the treatment of the natives in the Philippines some cases of cruelty have been brought home to individuals. But these have been promptly dealt with. Ten officers were brought before court-martial for alleged offences of this character—two of whom were found guilty and the death sentence imposed. Another curious concidence with the similar tragedy connected with the punishment of the two Australian officers in South Africa.—Broad Arrow.

A point has been raised in regard to the future of our military horse supply. It is quite on the cards that remounts may some day be classed as contraband of war, and when this becomes the case, purchase abroad will be out of the question at times of great emergency. Already the question of such purchase has been raised, and in the United States the matter has come under judicial consideration. Even if this difficulty as to contraband should not come to pass our next great war may be nearer home. A Continental conflict would practically close the home markets and this with the possible prohibition in the United States, would compel us to depend entirely on our own resources. These as they stand are notoriously inadequate to any great demand. The breeding of war horses is not encouraged, nor does it prosper sufficiently at home to provide a tithe of what would be required. This may be in part mended by the judicious measures already advocated and referred to in our leader of last week. But the real remedy is to stimulate breeding in other parts of our Empire. It is no Utopian dream to look for the growth of a great industry in horse-flesh upon the wide South African veldt, so admirably suited for the purpose. The Cape horse as it exists to-day may not be the exact ideal of a remount, but with care and enterprise almost any kind of animal could be produced, and to an almost unlimited extent.

Many people are beginning to justly complain that of late they have had much too "high feeding" on the "lessons of the war," and there is little doubt that many of the most important lessons have clearly shown that much too great a value was placed on the opinions of the "theorists of war" as against the views of practical soldiers not only by laymen but by supreme military authority. For instance, we were told by the "theorists" that charges of horsemen in the face of magazine rifle fire were no longer possible, and that artillery in faction could defend its front against all comers. The experience we have recently had in the school of rough-and-ready warfare has however to a great extent disillusioned the "theorists," who apparently did not take into account that the excitement of battle and other factors unsteady the aim of the soldier, and thus reduce to a marvellous extent the number of bullets that might otherwise have found "billets." There is not a cavalry soldier in South Africa who willingly discarded his sword or lance in order to become to all intents and purposes a mounted infantry soldier; and recent incidents have proved the folly of such a procedure against which many cavalry officers at the front have all along protested, and on good grounds. Again, our mounted men have declared time after time that if they were allowed to pursue the Boers unhampered with wheeled transport and unnecessary impedimenta, they could prove that they were capable of making long and rapid movements. The recent successful dash after Delarey has shown that they were right. When the history of the campaign is written it will at any rate, be made known on whose authority and orders our men have hitherto been prevented from riding light, and on certain occasions moving unhampered with transport. and have all these weary months been wrongfully accused of not being capable of keeping pace with the enemy. If our men could cover eighty miles in twenty-four hours in the recent operations, they could have done so, months ago, and the war might have been over.

The duke of wellington, who is the President of the executive committee of the National Service League, has addressed a long letter to the papers describing the objects of the society, the principal of which is to urge upon the nation that naval and military training should be made compulsory by law for all, while, with a view to making the training as short as is compatible with efficiency, the League advocates obligatory drill in all schools, primary and secondary, public and private. Now when men of the calibre such as those who are members of the committee of the National Service League...for instance Mr. Clinton Dawkins, Sir John Wolf Barry, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith and others...deliberately formulate their intentions as stated, it can only be supposed that they have a reasonable hope that their exertions will eventually succeed in obtaining the fruition of their hope. Have they looked at the matter in this light? If the nation is not ready for universal compulsory training, or rather if the seed of such an idea is not already implanted in the national mind, no amount of fostering care will help it into growth, notwithstanding that "the committee feel that it is only necessary to point out the situation into which we are drifting . . . to arouse a demand for the enforcement of personal service." They therefore confidently appeal to all classes to join their association. But the response to this invitation can be the only test accepted as to whether the League has so formulated its objects as to be the focus towards which the national aspiration for adequate defence of the Empire will tend.

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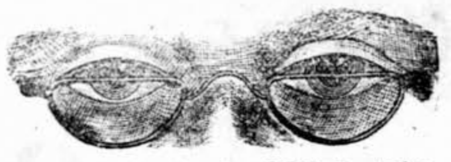

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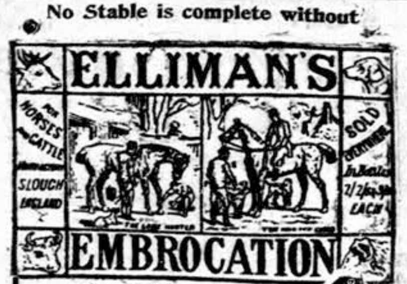

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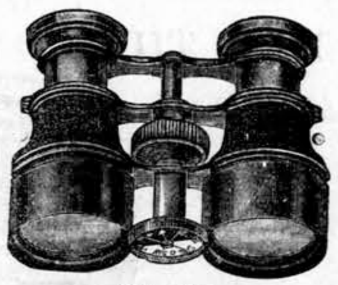

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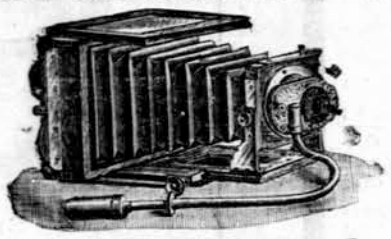

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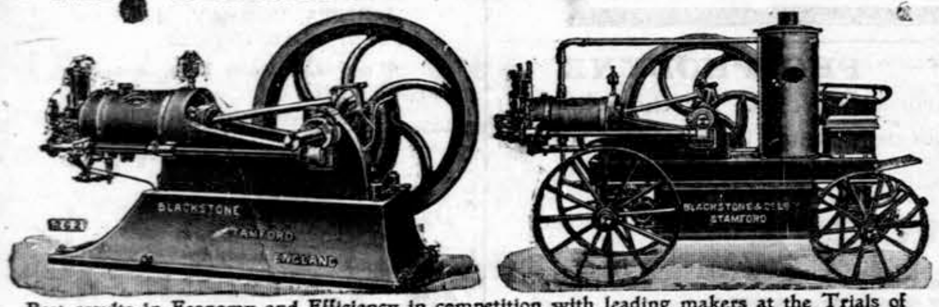

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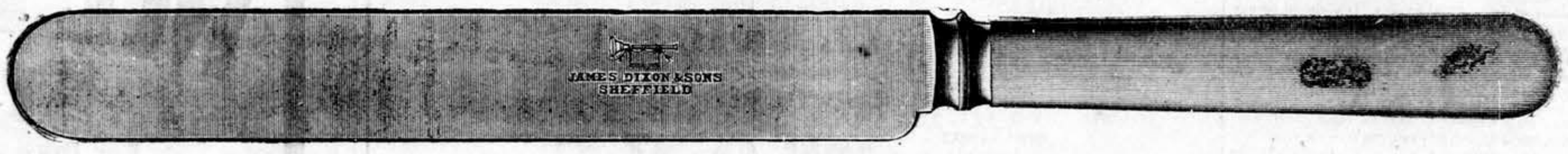

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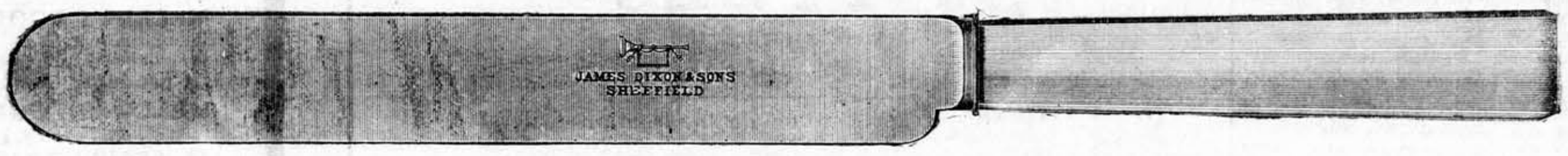

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